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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,761 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
M HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	17th Aug.
L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th "
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2969	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANCONA	3123	600	S. F. Cole	20th Aug.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th August.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,560	500	.....
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	16th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Beantinger	3,500	500	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th "
VORWARTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

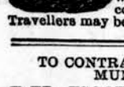
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
VORWARTS	T. Andrianich	2,800 450	1st Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 4th August 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA,



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.

Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.

Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.

Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of English single and double HARNESSES.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.

Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Canoe shaped LANDAU, with patent self acting hood; for one or pair of horses, both by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of fast trotting well-matched CHESNUT ARABS, height 14-2, age 5 years.

A pair of BAY ARABS, 14-3, age 5 years thoroughly broken to single and double harness.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

an Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 16th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrien, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th August, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.

Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India rubber Washer complete.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	Cash price. Rs. a.
No. 000 Half gallon size	8 8
" " Wicker covered	10 8
" 00 One and a half gallon size	10 8
" " Wicker covered	13 0
" 0 Two and a half gallon size	13 8
" " Wicker covered	16 0
" 1 Three and a half gallon size	18 8
" " Wicker covered	21 0
" 2 Five gallon size	25 0
" " Wicker covered	28 0
" 3 Six "	31 0

Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs. a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1 12
" Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. "	0 13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. "	0 10
" Fine Pearl	2 lbs. "	0 9
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1 4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF - 2 oz. tins 1-4; ½lb. tins		2 4
Do. do. MUTTON. 2 oz. tins 1-8; ½lb tins		2 8
Do. do. CHICKEN " 1-12	"	3 4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	"	1 8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH	"	2 4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH	"	3 8
CORN FLOUR in Pkts. 8 as.; in 1 lb. tin		0 10
GROAT'S Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0 10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.	per oz.	0 4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0 11
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per doz.	0 15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD Savory		0 10
" " and Moore's	per doz.	7 0
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1 9
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 15 as. and	1 10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1 2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lbs. tin	0 10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin		2 8
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2 4
" RUSKS	per tin	2 0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lbs. tin	0 8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0 7
" "	per doz.	5 0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lbs. tin	0 10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1 9

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND

COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,

CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

INDIAN CIGARS.

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw ... per Box of 100 Rs.	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw ... " 100 "	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw ... " 100 "	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape ... " 100 "	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape ... " 100 "	1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw ... " 100 "	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape ... " 100 "	2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape ... " 100 "	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BRANDY. "HEART-LABELLED" BRANDY.

THE delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held. Dozen Rs. 37.

		Rs.	a.
	TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old ... per doz.	60	0
00	TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice Matured Spirit ... "	33	0
0	TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy ... "	28	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EXTRA LIGHT "VERY DURABLE." FELT HATS.

"WEST END SHAPES."

"A Large Choice"—BLACK & COLORS—The Latest productions.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS — POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA

CAN PROCURE

EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUISITE.

THE

CHOICEST WINES, PROVISIONS AND STORES

AND ALSO EVERY MEDICAL REQUIREMENT

AT

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S,
POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

POONA — PHILLIPS.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...per pair	Rs.	11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	"	9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	"	3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ... each	"	3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors ... ... from	"	1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	"	2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	"	30, Silver	20, Steel		10-0
Turnpin do.	"	36 "	25 "		10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	"	40 "	25 "		10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	"	25 Tortoiseshell			16-0
Do. do.	Gilt	6 Steel			6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GRAND AUCTION.

THE BURMESE PRIZE PROPERTY AND THE BAGHDAD JEWELS, &c.,

ARE ON VIEW DAILY

FROM 11 A.M. TO 4 P.M., ONLY.

ORDERS TO PURCHASE REGISTERED GRATIS.

DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, OPALS, CAT'S-EYES, WATCHES, CHAINS, RINGS, BANGLES, BRACELETS, BAJOOS, EARRINGS, NECKLETS, PENDANTS, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, &c.

AUCTION COMMENCES AT 12 O'CLOCK

ON MONDAY, 9TH AUGUST,

AND LASTS ABOUT FOUR DAYS.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS, CALCUTTA.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.

NEW MUSIC.

SONGS.

AFTER SUNDOWN.	MARGUERITE.
AT ANCHOR.	MY LOVE AND I.
ALONE ON THE RAFT.	NOTHING FOR LOVE.
BID ME GOOD BYE.	NUMBER TWO.
BRAVE SENTINEL, THE.	OLD FASHIONS.
CALVARY.	PEACE PERFECT PEACE.
DRIFTING AND DREAMING.	SOME ONE'S SWEETHEART.
GLORY TO THEE MY GOD THIS NIGHT.	WHEN THE CHILDREN ARE ASLEEP.
I AM WAITING.	YOUNG BRIGADE, THE.
IT CAME WITH THE MERRY MAY.	
JACK AT SEA.	VOCAL DUETS.
JACK'S ASLEEP.	FRIENDSHIP.
JERUSALEM.	MAYING.
LOVE THAT CAME TOO LATE.	GATES OF THE WEST.
MANY A MILE AWAY.	GUIDE ME, GUIDE ME.

DANCE MUSIC.

SWINGING	WALTZ.	FAN, THE	WALTZ
AFTER SUNDOWN	"	LES SOURIERS	"
JOY	"	MY SWEETHEART	SCHOTTISCHE.
MIKADO	"	PUG	POLKA.
LES CERISE	"	TOBBY	"

PIANOFORTE SOLOS.

AIR A LA ROUREE.	POLISH DANCE.
MIGNON GAVOTTE.	RIGANDON (ROFF).
SYLVIA (POZZICATI.)	MIKADO, THE.

CATALOGUES POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a CORRUGATED IRON ROOF, on IRON TRUSSES, over the new Distillery at Bijapur. Plans, specifications and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, or at the office of the undersigned.

E. REINOLD, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bijapur District.

Bijapur, 10th August, 1886.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 16th August till 15th October 1886, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS or beyond the enclosures of the house of the owners of such dogs will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act 13 of 1856.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commr's Office, Bombay, 11th August, 1886.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at Rs. 40 (Forty) per share for the half year ended 30th June 1886, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 16th August next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., to shareholders whose names will have stood on the Company's Register on the 12th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 13th August, to FRIDAY the 20th August, both days inclusive.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th August, 1886.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on FRIDAY, the 27th August 1886, at 3 o'clock p.m.

To receive the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.

To declare a Dividend.

To appoint a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation and to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th August, 1886.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. (55) Fifty-five for whole share and Rs. (27-8) twenty-seven and half for the half share for the half year ending 30th June 1886, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 17th instant, between the hours of 12 noon, at 3 p. m., at the Company's Office, No. 2, Tamarind-lane, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 13th instant, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 13th instant, to FRIDAY the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1886.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,

Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,

Bombay Gazette

Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	Rs. a. 1 8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2 0	„
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	„
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2 8	„
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3 4	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2 8	„

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2 0	„
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2 8	„
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 8	
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4 12	„
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	„
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1 4	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1 8	per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey or grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	„

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

Samples free on application.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHARGER FOR SALE. Chesnut Australian Gelding. Quiet, showy and fast. Price Rs. 450. Apply to "W.," care of this paper.

ITALIAN—WANTED, a thoroughly competent translator from Italian to English. Apply, stating terms, to "ITALIA," care of this paper.

WANTED a Eurasian or Portuguese CLERK, intelligent, young for out-door work. Salary Rs. 30 per month. Apply to "J.," care of this office.

A SCOT ULSTERS, ready made, for Ladies, at economical prices. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Esplanade, Bombay, and East St. Poona.

SEWING MACHINES—An immense stock of every description, and for all purposes from the best makers, with all the latest improvement and attachments.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

WONDERJIN STEAM, Latest Novelities, just received very elegant Brass Boiler Locomotives, actually working with steam, Rs. 7-8. Also Patent Egg Lighters, Rs. 1-12 each.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LOST yesterday, between Colaba and Boree Bunder Station a Sealskin Handbag containing four 10-Rupee Notes, and a Red Morocco Case. Finder will be rewarded on bringing the articles to NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

WHO likes to have a really good Ice Cream? Spend four annas only, and try it at the Vienna Confectionery, and you will be satisfied. Also Wines, Spirits and Mocha Coffee of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 2, Church-gate-street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & ORELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURALBA NKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

FIRST-CLASS SWISS HONEY, guaranteed genuine, at Rs. 2-4 per tin, of about 2 lbs., just landed by VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINE COOLERS, very compact, dark oak or walnut, small Rs. 6, large Rs. 7-8—BARTON & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HARMONIUMS.—Excellent ones, at very moderate prices. Inquire at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

OFFICERS, CIVIL or MILITARY, desirous to learn Russian, may apply to L. Klayman, care of J. Farbstein, 18, Church Gate Street.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

INSURANCE CLERK WANTED, one perfectly conversant with Fire and Marine business. Apply to "Insurance" care of this paper.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately, priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart-Row.

SANITARY PAILS, strongly recommended by the Medical Profession, for use in the sick room. Price, Rs. 7-8—BARTON & Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOOSE SEEDS, Garden Pumps, Wheel Barrows, Garden Tools, of superior manufacture. Illustrated price lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDER SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 29·8 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Masjid.

WANTED, a Competent European MILL MANAGER for an up-country Mill, must have had experience in Spinning and Carding. Apply with references to "A. B." care of this office.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public, that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities, P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

PONIES FOR SALE.—A pair of grey Deccanee ponies, go in double and single harness and saddle. Perfectly quiet. Nearly 13·3. Rs. 400 the pair. Apply "ADVERTISER," care of this office.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our now clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor, Bronze, &c. Railings, wood and tin works, also other works executed. Orders registered—M. M. MODY, & Co., Ld., Apollo Street or Parell Works.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price. Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case colored prints.
2 „ white doria.
4 bales grey shirtings.
3 „ grey dhoties.
6 „ grey drills.
1 bale bed covers, table covers, &c.
1 case Tertia Britannia metal.
1 grain cleaning machine,
25 tons old steel springs.
4 cases violet and millefleur, nursery and toilet powder.
1 case concentrated essence of white rose and marrow oil pomade, by Napoleon Price & Co.
An invoice of flagrant perfumery, by Price & Co.
Just landed ex s.s. "Hydaspes," consisting of rose, jasmin, verbina, frangipanni, jockey club, boquet, kiss me quick, rondeletia, millefleur, spring flowers, new mown hay, sandalwood, &c., in fancy gilt cut stoppered bottles, arcomatic eau de colosne and lavender, tooth powder, cold cream, shaving cream, hair dye, bloom of roses, worm bon bon, vital saline, citrate of magnesia, chloroodyne, cosmetique, smelling salt, hair, coat and tooth brushes, hand-mirrors, combs, &c.
On account and at the risk of Jooma Sucoor,
20 cases blacking.
2 „ hair powder.
On account of the concerned ex s.s. "Dago."
A F M in a diamond—62—17 pieces S. W. D. striped pilot cloth.
5 cases white leno stripes,
1 „ bed covers.
9 „ sparkling hock.
3 „ dry champagne.
T & K—4375—1 case Berlin wool of various colors.
10 cases honey soap.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 12th August, 1886.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF
MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. (Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jeuët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	4 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	..
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 56 0	Rs 59 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	„ ..
Dry Elite „	46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	38 0	„ 40 0
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	„ 55 0	„ 58 2

FROM MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN. CHAMPAGNE.

Goldiack, extra	„ 44 0	„ 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

FROM J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ..
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ..

FROM OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ..
Liebfraumilch	„ ..	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ..
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 32 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
FROM A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	„ ..

PORTWINES.
FROM J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	..
Fine „	„ 22 0	..
Very fine „	„ 27 0	..
Most particular reserved old red Port.	„ 38 0	..

CLARETS.
FROM A. HERMANN AND CO., PARIS

	Per 1 doz. Qts.
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0 ..

FROM MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	„ 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	..
Chateau Li Rou St. Estephe	„ 21 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	..
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	..

FROM MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 23 0	..

FROM A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	..

CLARETS.—Continued.
From J. BOEMER & SOHN.—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Jovitz	„ 12 0	„

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0
Cognac, Fine Chamasago) M. &) Red Bars) Saann)	„ 24 0

From A. DOIGNON FILS AND CO.

Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	„ 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20
Thistle Blend Whisky	„ 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Paull Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 4
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ..
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 5 0
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ ..
Bavarian Export Bier from the Leibrauerei, Lindau	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 12	„ ..

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Marashino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
in Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	..
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 23 0	Rs. ..
Do. Vermouth Superior	„ 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	„ 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	4 0	..
Do. do do tins	„ 5 0	..
Do. Cheese in tins from	lbs. 19-20	Rs. 0 12
Finest Italian Butter	½ lb. tin at	Rs. 0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin 0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin 1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb. 0 11

From FAIRBANK CANNING CO., CHICAGO.

	Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs. 1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	„ 2 lbs. 0 12
Roast Beef	„ 2 lbs. 0 12
Boiled Beef	„ 2 lbs. 0 12
Brawn	„ 2 lbs. 0 12
Corned Beef	per lb. 0 12
do.	1 lbs. 0 8
Potted Tongues	½ lbs. 0 8

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ..	„ 0 12
French Bean	„ ..	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ ..	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ ..	„ 1 0
Pease for Soup	„ ..	„ 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good work, manship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complet favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House, South Audley Street, London.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
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The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

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Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOSS', BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
„ 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1853	£1,579,573 3 9	1878	£4 049,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company

6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Arbitrations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188

2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

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In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corportion.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

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BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Parulia (s) and Maharaja (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Jane, for Moulmein; and Restitution (s), Dunkirk.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Mr. F. Y. Smith has made a donation of Rs. 25 to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.—These sports will take place each Thursday, weather permitting, during the monsoon. The events arranged for to-day, commencing at 5-15 p.m., are :—Tent-pegging and tilting at the ring, egg and spoon race, man and horse race, and V. C. race. Entries will close on the ground.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Mustansha Syed Nusroodeen, a Mahomedan mendicant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of importing into Bombay from Surat a larger quantity than 40 tolahs of ganja, without a permit from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 5.

A FALL DOWN NOWROJEE HILL.—Pandoo Hurry, a lad about 8 years of age, whilst flying a kite on Nowrojee Hill, on Tuesday, fell over the brow of the hill, a hight of about 40 feet, and sustained serious injuries. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, and subsequently his friends removed him to his own house.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—A society of amateur photographers was formed at a meeting held yesterday evening at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. Mr. Forde presided, and there was a fairly large number of gentlemen, European and native, present. Mr. Forde was elected president and Mr. Craig appointed secretary. The meeting concluded after appointing a committee and passing a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE MISSING BOY.—The boy Goolam Hussein Fazul, reported missing, appears to have left for Kurrachee by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamship Pemba, in company with Currim Ally Cassum, as they were both seen on board the steamer, and their names appear in the ticket book at the office. The father of the boy filed an information before the Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a warrant of arrest against Currim Ally Cassum on a charge of kidnapping.

CAUSING HURT—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Shaik Abdool Peer Mahomed was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with voluntarily causing hurt to Suckeena, woman (accused's wife), by inflicting a superficial wound on her neck with a clasp knife, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 10th instant. Suckeena, in her evidence, stated that on the afternoon in question, the accused came up to her while she was seated near by the house of her mother at Agreepada, and asked her to come to her own room. She declined to do so. Accused thereupon inflicted a wound on her throat with a clasp knife which he had in his hand. Her cries brought the neighbours to her assistance, who seized the accused and also secured the knife. He was afterwards given into custody and she was taken to the J. J. Hospital. The case stands adjourned for a fortnight for further enquiry.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

MESSRS. JOHN AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS.

NARRONDAS PRANJEEVUNDAS *vs.* NANABHOY HORMUSJEE KAKA.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhurumsey and Cama, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshah, for the defendant. On the 17th ult., Mr. Lang presented a plaint in this case, and obtained an order restraining the defendant from carrying on the business of the firm of John and Company, auctioneers, either under the name of John Kaka and Company or any other name, and from collecting the outstandings of the firm of John and Company, &c., with leave to amend the plaint as advised.

The rule came on for argument to-day, when counsel stated that an amicable arrangement had been come to between the parties. His Lordship then gave a consent decree to the following effect :—The plaintiff withdraws all charges of misrepresentation and fraud made by him against the defendant in the plaint and other proceedings in the suit; and gives up Rs. 270 out of the purchase money now sued for. The balance of the purchase money, Rs. 2,400, was to be paid in two instalments. The good-will, outstandings, and all other assets of Messrs. John and Company vest in the defendant as from 1st ult. All debts of the firm up to 30th June last, payable by the plaintiff, are not to include the amounts due to customers for the sale of their goods by the company as also the amount of salaries to clerks, wages of peons, and rent of the shop. The rule and injunction discharged plaintiff and defendant were mutually released and discharged from all debts and claims up to the date of the decree.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Scott :—

RE VENAYEK CASSINATH.—The Hon. Mr. Budroodin applied for an interim order, which was granted for a month.

RE NARRONDAS CANJEE.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of a creditor, opposed on the grounds that insolvent had traded without capital in a rash and reckless manner. He ordered out from England Rs. 80,000 worth of piece-goods, and on their arrival in Bombay, he was unable to take delivery, because he had no money. He had simply been speculating on the rise and fall in the price of piece-goods—conduct which, in the Courts at home, was described as absolutely rash, hazardous, and reckless trading. The application was refused.

RE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY.—Mr. Lang, for Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Lalbai, the son and daughter of the insolvent, who is now dead, moved to set aside the rule *nisi* calling upon them to show cause why they should not be examined in Court and bring in certain books relating to the insolvency. The learned counsel said he believed that, had the actual facts been known, the Court would never have granted the rule. The matter arose out of the above insolvency which had been investigated a few months ago at the hearing of the suit brought by the Official Assignee against Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, which was eventually referred to the arbitration of Mr. R. M. Sayani, solicitor, and in which an award of Rs. 3,60,000, to be paid to the Official Assignee, was made. After this, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, through his brother, Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy, purchased for Rs. 2,250 the claim which the executors of Goculdas Tejpal had against the estate for Rs. 40,000. The learned counsel said that the rule had been simply obtained out of revenge; and he submitted that it ought to be set aside.

Mr. Starling, for Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy, complained that his client had not been furnished with copies of the affidavits used by the counsel on the other side. It was alleged that Rahmoobhoy was not a *bona fide* creditor, and would have no right to share in the distribution of the insolvent's assets; but if that was so, the Official Assignee would not have lent himself in any way to the application made by Rahmoobhoy.

The Judge, after some further discussion, granted a rule *nisi*, requiring Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy to show cause why the rule of the 28th ultimo should not be set aside.

RE SHAIK YOUSEFF MOOSA LUTIFF.—The Hon. Mr. Budroodin applied for an interiim order. Mr. Lang, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application on the grounds that the schedule was a fictitious one; that the insolvent's books had not been deposited with the Official Assignee; and that the deed of composition, which was referred to, had not been submitted to the general body of creditors. The opposing creditor, to whom Rs. 65,000 were due, had been unable to see the deed, notwithstanding every possible effort made by him to do so.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of Aga Abdool Hoosein, one of the trustees, supported Mr. Budroodin's applications.

The Judge granted a week's interim order. The insolvent was to produce the deed, to state the present custody of his books, and to give a satisfactory explanation as to the balance a sheet.

RE USAJEE VALLJEE.—Mr. Manker applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE BHASKER KESHAV AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Manker moved for an interim order, which was granted.

RE NURSEY KESSOWJEE.—Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi* for a final discharge in the nature of a certificate under section 60. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE VENAYEK BALCRISHNA.—Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The application was granted.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1886-87 :—

IN AUGUST.	BENGAL. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Estimate	54,00,000	17,75,000	71,75,000
Actual	49,88,050	18,92,800	68,80,850
Better than Estimate	.....	1,17,800	.....
Worse than Estimate	4,11,950	.....	2,94,150

5 SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND 4 MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.

Estimate	2,70,00,000	65,00,000	3,35,00,000
Actual	2,60,51,085	72,10,775	3,32,61,860
Better than Estimate	.....	7,10,775	.....
Worse than Estimate	9,48,915	.....	2,38,140

BOMBAY MANGOS AND OTHERS.

DR. E. BONAVIA writes in the *Pioneer* a short time ago :— I was given some real Bombay mangos which had just come from that place. I was asked whether I had ever tasted a real Bombay mango. They were yellow with a red cheek. Of course, I do not know whether they were the best, or only inferior Bombays. The presumption is they were the former, as no one in his senses would think of sending inferior Bombay mangos all the way from that capital. I confess I was disappointed. They were not bad, but stringy, and inferior in flavour to scores of varieties we have in Upper India. One has heard so much of Mazagons and Alphonses, that one may perhaps have learnt to look upon them with a sort of awe. The notion that Bombays surpassed all the mangos of the rest of India may have been true in the days of Clive, when communication between the coast and the interior may have been difficult, owing to want of roads, and the presence of thugs, dacoits, tigers, &c. And it is not impossible that, by repetition over a hundred years that they *were* the best, this notion may have stuck to them, and that everything else out of Bombay was *jungle-mango*. If our up-country Bombays were really originally brought from that place, it would appear that the flavour and texture of the children have far surpassed those of their parents. Anyhow there are so many choice varieties now in cultivation up-country that they can hardly all have owed their origin to the Western Presidency. If the people of Bombay were made aware of the wealth of varieties which are to be had in the Upper Provinces, and of the superiority of many of them, it is almost certain that a brisk mango trade would result between Upper India and Bombay.

When pears are being sent to Covent Garden from the Cape in capital condition, and when both pears and apples are being sent to the Colonial Exhibition from Australia over 14,000 miles of sea, it is a great pity that no one has thought of making some arrangement to send over to the Exhibition samples of the choicest mangos of India—fruits, which, in the estimation of many, are far superior to the pears and apples of any part of the world. The mango bears being plucked under-ripe, and by refrigeration, could easily be sent to England, *tale quale*, and there ripened to perfection, within a week. Nay more, it could be sent to New York, a sea voyage of only six days further. The voyage from Melbourne to Colombo takes now 19 days, and from Colombo to London the voyage is longer than from Bombay to London. So that mangos could be carried from Bombay to New York in a shorter time than apples and pears can be carried from Melbourne to London. Of course, at these places, an Indian, up in the art of mango ripening, which is simple enough, might be employed to bring them to maturity after arrival. If England and America were made acquainted with the choice varieties of this unique fruit, there is no knowing what stimulus a trade in mangos between Bombay and those countries would give to their cultivation all over India. There are positively scores of superb varieties.

Leaving, however, foreign trade out of the question, there seems room for an extensive trade between Upper India and Bombay. Someone recently returned from Bombay, told me that mangos there were selling at Rs. 6 a dozen. It is true the octroi duties may be high in Bombay, and it may be true that high rent is paid for fruit stalls in the Crawford Market; still Rs. 6 a dozen for mangos in Bombay is an enormous price, when up-country the choicest, in favourable seasons, sell for 20 or 25 for *one rupee*. It would be interesting to have it settled once for all whether the "Lingra" of Benares, or the "Tikari" of Farukhabad, or a dozen of so-called Bombay mango varieties grown in these Provinces, are not infinitely superior both in flavour and texture to any *native* Bombay or Alphonse mangos. If not those grown in Bombay must be simply *angelic*, as many varieties grown in these Provinces are *simply perfect* Alphonse De Caddolle, in his *Origin of cultivated Plants*, says that "in the new world mango was first introduced into Brazil, for the seeds were brought thence to Barbadoes in the middle of the last century. In Jamaica it was introduced about the year 1782. It is cultivated at the present day in tropical Africa, and even in Mauritius and the Seychelles, where it has become to some extent naturalized in the woods. . . . . It was not cultivated in Cayenne in the time of Aublet at the end of the 18th century, but now there are mangos of the finest kind in this colony. They are grafted, and it is observed that *their stones produce better fruit than that of the original stock*.

If the latter statement be true, it should be written in *large letters* in every village and town in India, where mango *baghs* of the fine kinds exist. I have preached for many years that it is a grave mistake to throw away the thousands of stones of superb mangos that are consumed every year. Natives still believe that there is no other way of obtaining good mango trees excepting by taking *grafts*. This is so, if the *identical* sort of mango fruit is wanted, but it does not at all follow that a stone of a good mango will not give a *better* fruit than that of its parent. A little reflection must teach them that all the choice varieties they now possess could not have come about except through the seed of inferior sorts, and these again from sorts inferior to them and so on until we reach the wild mango of the jungles. Very rarely new varieties of *any* sort of fruit can be raised in any part of the world, excepting by means of the seeds which may give an inferior, an equal, or a *better* variety. Anybody who came across a fine mango would do a good service if he either planted the stone himself, or gave it to some one who would plant it. The Canal Department and public gardens, and jail gardens might do a great deal in this way by letting it be known that they would be glad to collect seeds of fine mangos for sowing. If some of the trees turned out inferior kinds and not worth keeping, very little would be lost, as such trees might be sold for firewood, while the good ones might be propagated by grafting.

Although India has missed the opportunity this year of showing the world at the Colonial Exhibition what sort of a thing a good mango is, and how many scores of choice varieties she might send to London and new York, there will be yet another opportunity of doing so shortly. It is proposed to hold either next year, or the one after, an International Horticultural Exhibition in London, and under any circumstances *that* opportunity should not be again missed. The Maharaja of Durbhunga and the Maharaja of Benares, who are great collectors of choice mango trees from all parts of India and many other Rajas, Nawabs, and native gentlemen could easily send a representative collection of one of the finest fruits in the world. And if the supply could be kept up, as is being now done with apples and pears from Australia, so much the better. Already Jamaica sends mangos to New York, but an American in India who knows them, told me they are not good. No country for many years could compete with India for the supply of this choice fruit. She has had centuries in which to perfect her mangos, and if they took the fancy of the English and American people, a good business might be made of it.

It is stated that "in London there are restaurants to-day, where over a thousand dinners daily are served, wholly of cereals, vegetables, and fruits :" the vegetarian mania is still on the increase. What would not a vegetarian give for a breakfast of iced mangos and toast? Those who had not tried it had better do so, and see how delicious and satisfactory it is.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 31st of July there were 173 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 20·8 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 221 deaths, and the death-rate was 26·6 per thousand. There was 1 death from small-pox, 24 from cholera, 42 from fevers, 14 from tetanus, and 8 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—4 Non Asiatics, 6 Mixed Races, 115 Hindus, 46 Muhammadans, and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending July the 31st was 173, against 221 and 176 in the two preceding weeks, and less than the corresponding week of last year by 46. There were 24 deaths from cholera against 33 and 28 in the two preceding weeks. There was one death from small-pox during the week. The deaths from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 49 and 23 respectively, against 70 and 26 in the preceding week. The general death-rate was 20·8 per mille per annum, against 23·8, the mean of the last five years.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF FORGERY.—A forgery rather of a serious and novel character has been detected in the 3rd Subordinate Judge's Court at Hooghly. The forgery was effected in an original judgment of the 3rd Subordinate Judge in a criminal appeal case by interpolation here and there without destroying the sense of the decision. It was detected by a copying clerk employed under the 3rd Subordinate Judge. An application was made before the Subordinate Judge for a copy of a judgment. Accordingly, the copying clerk saw that there were interpolations here and there on the original judgment. The matter was brought to the notice of the 3rd Subordinate Judge, who was satisfied that the interpolations were made by the sheristadar or head clerk of his office. The Subordinate Judge brought the matter to the notice of the District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, who ordered the sheristadar or the head clerk to be criminally prosecuted for committing forgery. The Subordinate Judge directed the accused to be remanded to jail. This case has created a great sensation in the Hooghly Court.—*Indian Daily News.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA.

UPWARDS of thirty-three thousand people paid at the gates of Lord's on July 19th, 20th and 21st to witness the match between England and the Australians, 15,663 attending on the second day. In the result the Australians were far from upholding their reputation for playing an uphill game, meeting with a crushing defeat by an innings and 106 runs. On the first day cricket was practicable for a little over four hours and a half, and in that time the England Eleven, who had the good fortune to win the toss, scored 202 runs for the loss of only four wickets. The England team was exactly the same as had been selected, and the Australians—who true to their customs, did not finally select their Eleven, till the morning of the match—left out Bruce and M'Ilwraith. The honours of the day rested with the great Nottingham batsman, Arthur Shrewsbury, who went in first wicket down, with the total at 27, and was not out at the drawing of stumps, having scored 91 runs out of the 175 put on during his stay. A splendid player under all circumstances, Shrewsbury is especially famous for his power to make runs on slow and difficult wickets; and, apart from some trifling blemishes, his display was altogether worthy of his reputation. Two or three half chances could be urged against him, and he made, perhaps, three or four lofty drives which were lucky to fall out of the reach of the fieldsmen, but too much cannot be said in praise of his judgment, patience, and defence. But for a curious inability to score from Giffen on the leg side, his total of 91 would have been considerably increased. Repeatedly from that one bowler he tried to make runs and missed the ball. Curiously enough he found his best supporters in his two brother professionals from Nottingham—Scotton and Barnes. Scotton stayed with him a long time, the two bastmen putting on 50 runs for the second wicket, and he and Barnes were together for something over an hour and three-quarters. This last partnership has already added 83 runs to England's score, and is still incomplete. When Barnes became Shrewsbury's partner, four of the best batsmen on the side were out for 119, and the wicket was at its worst. A rapid downfall would have caused no surprise, but Barnes was quite content to wait for his opportunity, and, happily for him, the wicket, instead of remaining bad, became a great deal better. In the course of the afternoon the Australians tried seven bowlers—Garrett, Evans, Palmer, Spofforth, Giffen, Trumble, and Jones. The last named, however, was only on late in the afternoon for three overs. Giffen and Palmer got the most work on the ball, but not one of the regular bowlers did himself discredit. Garrett was especially straight, well pitched, and persevering. He started the bowling from the Nursery end, and his first 32 overs (23 of them maidens) were bowled for 19 runs. Spofforth, when he first went on, sent down eleven overs for nine runs, but, except that he got Mr. Steel leg before wicket, the great bowler did not meet with any success. Of the six batsmen who went in, Mr. Steel was the only one who failed, the other scores ranging from 18 to 91. Out of 183 runs from the bat the three Nottingham men, Shrewsbury, Scotton, and Barnes—made between them 138.

At all points of the game next day the English Eleven were seen to the highest advantage, and had now so much the best of the match that the Australians, with nine wickets to fall in their second innings, wanted 220 runs to avert a single-innings defeat. Shrewsbury, whose batting had been the feature of Monday's cricket, played even more finely and increased his overnight total to 164—the highest individual score ever obtained in England against an Australian team. The previous best was Mr. W. G. Grace's 152 in the memorable match at the Oval in 1880. Shrewsbury went in first wicket down on Monday with the score at 27, and was out last, just before three o'clock on the second day, the total number of runs scored from the bat while he was in being 297. His own share was thus considerably more than half. He hit sixteen fours, eight threes, sixteen twos, and forty-four singles, and was batting as nearly as possible six hours and fifty minutes. The special and remarkable point about the innings was that it was not played on a batsman's wicket. While he was adding 73 runs to his score he did not give any thing like a chance. Indeed, the only faulty strokes noticed were a lofty single in the slips, which Bonnor could not get to, and a snick for four when he only played to guard his wicket. Shrewsbury's success was immensely popular with the public, and in the applause which greeted him as he went back to the dressing-room the Australian team most heartily joined. Barnes, who had made 28 on Monday, stayed with Shrewsbury while 78 runs were added to the score, the partnership of the two Nottingham batsmen producing altogether 161 runs for the fifth wicket. Barnes was batting two hours and fifty minutes for his 58, and his hitting was no less admirable than the patience and judgment he had shown on the previous evening, when he went in with the wicket at its worst. In all the English team scored 324 runs from the bat, and of this number the three Nottingham players—Shrewsbury, Barnes, and Scotton—made between them no fewer than 241. Apart from the play of Shrewsbury and Barnes there was nothing in the English batting to call for remark. Ulyett, however, played well, and was out at last to a very good ball. Considering the wicket, and the abundance of first-class bowling in the Australian team, it was a great performance to make a total of 353. Of the seven bowlers who went on, Trumble and Spofforth came out with the best figures, both bowling finely at the close of the innings.

When the Australians went in, the Englishmen followed up their batting triumph with some startlingly successful bowling. Jones and Scott made a brilliant start, but in little more than two hours and a half the Australians were all out for 121. The main cause of this collapse, for which the condition of the wicket offered no sufficient excuse, was the remarkably fine bowling of Briggs. The Lancashire professional went on as first change with the score at 36, and took five wickets for 29 runs. He bowled his first eighteen overs—thirteen of them maidens—for nine runs and four wickets. His length was almost perfect, and the ball continually broke back. As a good deal of doubt was expressed as to Briggs's right to play in a representative England eleven, his success was the more welcome. Barnes and Mr. Steel also bowled very well, and the English fielding all round was admirable. Mr. Grace, though he made one mistake, brought off a splendid right-handed catch at cover-point. Except for the play of Scott and Jones at the commencement of the innings, and some plucky hitting afterwards by Blackham and Palmer, the Australian batting was a great disappointment. The state of the wicket was such that the bowlers were able to get work on the ball, but its condition certainly did not account for nine wickets going down for 76 runs. The Australians had nearly a quarter of an hour's batting when they "followed on," and one wicket was lost before the call of time. At a quarter past three on the third day the big match was all over, the Australians after batting capitally for nearly a couple of hours collapsing entirely. Full score of analysis :—

ENGLAND.

Dr. W. G. Grace, c. Jarvis, b. Palmer	18
W. Scotton, b. Garrett	19
A. Shrewsbury, c. Bonnor, b. Trumble	164
Mr. W. W. Read, c. Spofforth, b. Giffen	22
Mr. A. G. Steel (captain), l. b. w., b. Spofforth	5
W. Barnes, c. Palmer, b. Garrett	58
R. G. Barlow, c. Palmer, b. Spofforth	12
G. Ulyett, b. Spofforth	19
E. F. S. Tylecote, b. Spofforth	0
Briggs, c. Jones, b. Trumble	0
Lohmann, not out	7
Byes 24, l.-b. 4, n. b. 1	29
Total	353

AUSTRALIANS.

Mr. S. P. Jones, c. Grace, b. Briggs	25
Mr. H. J. H. Scott (captain), l. b. w., b. Briggs	30
Mr. J. M. C. Blackham, b. Briggs	23
Mr. G. J. Bonnor, c. Grace, b. Steel	0
Mr. G. Giffen, b. Steel	3
Mr. A. H. Jarvis, b. Briggs	3
Mr. E. Evans, c. Ulyett, b. Barnes	0
Mr. T. W. Garrett, not out	7
Mr. F. R. Spofforth, b. Barnes	5
Mr. G. E. Palmer, c. Shrewsbury, b. Barnes	20
Mr. J. W. Trumble, c. Tylecote, b. Briggs	0
Byes 4, l.-b. 1	5
Total	121

SECOND INNINGS.

Jones, b Briggs	17	Spofforth, c & b Briggs	0
Scott, b Briggs	2	Palmer, c Lohmann, b Barlow	48
Blackham b Briggs	5	Trumble, c Tylecotes b Barnes	20
Bonnor, b Briggs	3	Byes	13
Giffen, b Barlow	1	Total	126
Jarvis, not out	13		
Evans, run out	0		
Garrett, b Briggs	4		

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

ENGLAND.—FIRST INNINGS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.
Garrett	72	40	77	2
Evans	36	20	37	0
Palmer	38	15	45	1
Spofforth	56	26	73	4
Trumble	14	4	27	2
Giffen	40	18	63	1
Jones	3	1	2	0

Palmer bowled a no ball.

AUSTRALIANS.—FIRST INNINGS.

	o.	m.	r.	w.
Barnes	14	3	25	3
Lohmann	7	3	21	0
Briggs	34	22	29	5
Steel	21	8	34	2
Barlow	6	3	7	0

SECOND INNINGS.

Briggs	38	1	17	4
Lohmann	14	5	11	0
Ulyett	8	3	18	0
Steel	16	3	14	0
Barnes	10	5	18	1
Barlow	25	20	12	2

RESULTS OF MATCHES.

1880 Oval, England won by five wickets.
1882 Oval, Australia won by 7 runs.
1884 Manchester, drawn.
Lord's, England won by an innings and 5 runs.
Oval, drawn.
1886 Manchester, England won by four wickets.
1886 Lord's, England won by an innings and 106 runs.

SHAW AND SHREWSBURY'S TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

Shaw, Shrewsbury and Lillywhite write :—The team of amateur and professional cricketers organised by us will leave Plymouth for Australia on September 17 next, per s.s. Orizaba, of the Orient Line, and will be selected from the following, viz :—Mr. C. W. Wright Mr. W. Newham, Sherwin, Barnes, Flowers, Scotton, Gunn, Shaw, Shrewsbury, Bates, Preston, Lee, Peel, Lohmann, Lillywhite, and Briggs. A fairly representative team of England may be chosen from the above. Rumours have been circulated that Dr. W. G. Grace intended taking the trip. We are in a position, however, to state that such is not the case, and that there is not slightest probability of his doing so. No one regrets this more than ourselves, as putting aside the universal desire existing amongst cricketers in Australia of again seeing the greatest master of the art of cricket the world has ever produced, we should have benifited by his great experience, and he would have added very materially to the strength of our team. This, however, is not to be, though at one time it was thought more than probable. It is said the Melbourne Club also intend organising a team. However seriously they may once have entertained the idea it is greatly to be hoped they will abandon it—not for one reason only, but for a number which might be urged against it. At a meeting held at Lord's Hotel on Monday, the 12th inst., in aid of the Cricketers' Fund, Lord Harris spoke very clearly on this question, and strongly opposed the formation of an English team by the Melbourne Club. Let them bring what Colonial eleven they think well to England (which we will welcome, and in our capacity as cricketers heartily support), but at this we think the line should be drawn. If it be to encourage international cricket, and that only, and they wish to take a team back with them, then we can quickly and satisfactorily come to some arrangement. That must at once test the question. We have on previous occasions taken out two powerful teams. Are we not capable of taking a third? We are told the Melbourne Club will refuse us the use of their ground. Knowing the executive of that body we believe this to be untrue. No ground in England has been withheld from the Australian team now playing amongst us, and no player has refused to play against them. If the Melbourne Club still persist with their intentions after the full explanation in our previous letter (which we presume was unanswerable, judging by the fact that no reply was forthcoming), then we trust, and have a right to ask, that English amateurs will not assist them in their unfair, and even worse than unfair, proceedings.

PARSEES v. UNITED SERVICES.

On July 17th the Parsee team had a severe day's leather-hunting in the match commenced on the United Services Cricket Ground, Portsmouth. The home team won the toss, and elected to bat on a serviceable but not very fast wicket. When stumps were drawn the score was 495 for eight wickets. Next day, notwithstanding the immense score totalled by the Services, interest in the match seemed to have largely increased on its resumption. The largest company which has assembled on the United Services Cricket Ground, Portsmouth, this season, attended to witness the conclusion of the match. The overnight score of 495 was brought to 577, the last wicket adding 54 runs. The Parsees opened well, but when their score had reached 35 an appeal against Banajee resulted in a decision adverse to the batsman amid general signs of disapproval. A. C. Major made a capital ninety-seven, marred by two chances, the first given when he had scored seventy-three. The Parsees' innings closed within a minute of time, and the match resulted in a draw. Score :

UNITED SERVICES.

Major Bethune (Hants Regt.), c Banajee, b Khambatta	102
Mr. E. Hall, b Bhedwar	38
Lieut. Templar (R.M.A.), c Libuwalla, b Banajee	78
Lieut. Hickley (R.N.), b Bhedwar	17
Lieut. Barnes (R.M.A.), run out	50
Lieut. Hornby (South Lancs. Regt.), l b w, b Libuwalla	122
Capt. Eagar (Royal Irish Rifles), b Libuwalla	43
Capt. Stratford (R.E.), b Libuwalla	0
Lieut. Adam (South Lancs. Regt.), not out	64
Capt. Tatham (R.M.A.), b Bhedwar	3
Lieut. Todd-Thornton (R. Sussex Regt.) b Bhedwar	25
Extras	35
Total	577

PARSEES.

Mr. A. C. Major (captain), c and b Barnes	97		
Mr. M. P. Banajee, run out	25		
Mr. J. M. Morenas, c Tatham, b Barnes	0		
Mr. S. Bezonjee, b Adam	9		
Mr. S. H. Harver, c Barnes, b Bethune	23		
Mr. D. Khambatta, l b w, b Hickley	17		
Mr. M. Framjee, b Bethune	7		
Mr. J. D. Pochkhana, c Adam, b Hickley	2		
Mr. S. N. Bhedwar, not out	6		
Mr. A. R. Libuwalla, b Barnes	5		
Mr. P. C. Major, run out	4		
Extras	17		
Total	212		
	1st inn.		2nd inn.
A. C. Major, b Clark	11	not out	49
M. P. Banajee, c Clark, b Kidman	9	run out	2
M. Morenas, b Clark	10	c Chichester, b Clark	0
D. Khambatta, b Kidman	0	b Kidman	5
B. Balla, c J. Phillips, b Kidman	2	b Kidman	10
S. N. Bhedwar, b Kidman	0	b Kidman	9
B. Baria, c Langham, b Kidman	2	b Kidman	13
M. Framjee, not out	34	b Kidman	4
P. C. Major, c J. Phillips, b Parkin	2	c Oliver, b A. Phillips	2
J. D. Pochkhana, b Langham	13	c Chichester, b Kidman	3
A. R. Libuwalla, c Chichester, b Langham	6		
Extras	7	Extras	18
Total	96	Total	115

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARD v. THE PARSEES.

A two days match was concluded at Hastings on July 20th, the local club winning by an innings and 23 runs. Score:

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.

J. Phillips, b Framjee	79	J. J. Oliver, b Framji.	12
A. Clark, l b w, b Khambatta	1	F. G. Chichester, b Framjee	0
C. O. Howis, c Balla, b A. J. Major	8	T. Parkin, b Framjee.	23
F. G. Langham, run out.	55	R. Standent, b Framji	22
A. Phillips, c Framjee, b Khambatta	0	Kidman, not out	17
W. H. Stanton, b Khambatta	0	Extras	17
Total	234		

PARSEES.

	1st inn.		2nd inn.
A. C. Major, b Clark	11	not out	49
M. P. Banajee, c Clark, b Kidman	9	run out	2
M. Morenas, b Clark	10	c Chichester, b Clark	0
D. Khambatta, b Kidman	0	b Kidman	5
B. Balla, c J. Phillips, b Kidman	2	b Kidman	10
S. N. Bhedwar, b Kidman	0	b Kidman	9
B. Baria, c Langham, b Kidman	2	b Kidman	13
M. Framjee, not out	34	b Kidman	4
P. C. Major, c J. Phillips, b Parkin	2	c Oliver, b A. Phillips	2
J. D. Pochkhana, b Langham	13	c Chichester, b Kidman	3
A. R. Libuwalla, c Chichester, b Langham	6		
Extras	7	Extras	18
Total	96	Total	115

FREE TRADE IN INDIA.

THE Special Correspondent of the *Economist*, writing under date, June 22, says :—Lord Reay, whose faith in sound doctrine on political economy needs no proof, has given a new and important direction to the pressure hitherto exerted by Government in advancing Free-trade. For the past twenty years, the supreme and the provincial Governments have had their eyes exclusively fixed upon the injury done to trade by the Indian municipalities. In October, 1881, the pages of the *Economist* called attention to the fact that India was honeycombed with municipalities, through which the entire foreign trade of India was distributed. The future exports are those sold to the up-country agent of the central firms, while the importer sends to these local centres the foreign goods which the country requires. Municipal boards were not disposed to let the commerce of the Empire pass into, or out of, their limits without demanding tribute. In Sind, for instance, there was a petty municipality on the banks of the Indus, at the spot where river boats discharged their cargoes of corn and seeds into larger coasting vessels. This interesting centre of self-government was inhabited for a few months in the year by a temporary population of poor labourers, but it raised a large revenue under the euphemism of "Octroi." Seven years ago the municipalities of Sind obtained an annual income of 69 lakhs in Octroi, but it was notorious that Octroi meant transit duties. To meet the difficulty Government fulminated resolutions against the municipalities, and thus this illicit revenue has been somewhat checked. In the year which closed on March 31, 1885, only 14½ lakhs of municipal income were realised in the Bombay Mofussil from Octroi. But as trade, especially in corn and seeds, had much increased, the returns proved that greater attention was being paid to the removal of municipal burdens from the through trade. Perfection has by no means been reached, but foreign commerce can circulate in British India with much less danger in 1886 than it could ten years ago, when the Manchester Chamber of Commerce first directed notice to the limitations upon Free-trade that Indian municipal institutions were imposing.

Lord Reay has taken a more important step in directing the attention of political officers to the same subject in a far wider field for inquiry, namely, the Native States. In England, complaints have been recently heard that the Foreign Office does not sufficiently take into its consideration the importance of developing British commerce. In India, where the advice of the Supreme Government should command greater respect from the semi-sovereign States of India, matters of trade and commerce have appeared to lie beneath the dignity of the officers of the foreign or political department. But there are signs that this indifference will no longer be permitted. The irrepressible pioneers of all reforms, the Chambers of Commerce, are at last awakening to the injury done to trade by the fiscal measures adopted by Native States. In March last the Bombay Chamber of Commerce pointed out that in Bhopal a duty of 25 per cent. was levied on the wheat and seed trade, and, moreover, this tribute on Free-trade was collected sometimes at tolls 24 miles out of the road which the trade followed. As remarked by the Committee of the Chamber, such duties are equivalent to a prohibition on trade. A few days ago Government intimated, in response to this appeal, that the Native States would be "invited to consider the question of removing these restrictions." Meanwhile, a series of more vigorous resolutions, dated the 29th of April, have been issued by Lord Reay's Government. His Lordship in Council has pointed out that the opening of the new railways in the West Deccan gives especial importance to the duty of political officers to prevent the imposition of transit duties, which the Native States in this part of the country are under an engagement not to levy. In the northern part of the presidency attention is called to certain taxes levied on the export of cotton and wool, of which the removal is recommended. So far the orders of the Bombay Government are really based on engagements which have been overlooked by their political officers. Several States have engaged to levy no trans

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

A SLIGHT decline is reported in rates of discount from London, 3 months' paper being down to 1½ and 6 months' to 2½ per cent. per annum. Consols however come unaltered at 101½, while the Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan is ¼ lower at 100¾. Rupee Paper on the other hand, owing to the advance in Exchange on this side, and a rise of ⅛d. per oz. in Bar Silver is ¾ higher, both in 4 and 4½ per cent.

In the London General Produce markets no movement is advised.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday showed a weaker tone than has been apparent for some time past. The day's sales were only estimated at 7,000 bales' including 400 Surats, and Americans were 1-16d. lower on the Spot, 1-32d. to arrive. In New York there was no change, ready Mid-Uplands remaining at 9⅛ cents. December delivery at 9·24 cents per lb.

The Bombay market for the staple has been exceedingly quiet to-day, and we have heard of no business of any kind for Export. Prices, however, are not quotably lower, sellers being disposed to await the American Crop report before offering to accept reduced rates. In the bazaar, it is reported, that the Bureau report is already in, through private channels, making the average condition 86 per cent.; but we are inclined to think it is mere rumour, and the figure named guesswork, and a long way out at that.

WHEAT and SEEDS are quiet and unchanged all round.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	1,805 bales.
Wheat	33,114 cwts.
Linseed	3,215 ,,
Rapeseed	6,134 ,,
Gingelly	3,138 ,,

FREIGHTS continue very steady. We have heard of some engagements having been made for Messina, early September loading, at £1 2s. 6d., and for Dunkirk at £1 3s. per ton. Current quotations are :—

		Meast.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d.	18s 9d.
London	,,	23s.	17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.
Op n Charter	,,	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.	
Havre	,,	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.	
Dunkirk	,,		
Antwerp	,,		
Marseilles	,,		
Trieste-Venice	,,	25s. at 2s.	

EXCHANGE.—Reports further private purchases of Council Drafts in London yesterday to the extent of 10 lakhs in all, 2 lakhs in Bills on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d., and 2 lakhs in Transfers at 1s. 4 5-16d., 1 lakh in Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 4 5-15d., and 1 lakhs at 1s. 4 11-32d. The effect of this has been to impart additional firmness to the market here to-day, with an advance of 1-16d. in Bank and 1-32d. in private Bills. Even at the improvement there has been rather more disposition to sell than buy, and should the biddings to-day result in a further improvement being obtained for Councils, as many people anticipate, the market is prepared for a continuance of the recovery. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 4 3-8d.	,,
Cradits ,, ,,	1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1·73½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues firm with an upward tendency. Fours have advanced to Rs. 97 13-16 for cash, and Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 102.

SHARES are quiet but fairly steady. Bank of Bombay have improved to Rs. 705. New Indian Press shares have declined to Rs. 117½. Spinning and Weaving Mills are mostly unchanged, but Manokjee Petit and Queen are Rs. 5 lower. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares have improved to Rs. 3,020 for first, and Rs. 763 for second issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	705
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£57
National Bank of India	87,320	250		5 pot	112xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	45
Albert Press Co., Karrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,035
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	624	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	500xd.
Bredi's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	177½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	660
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1 375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,925
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	410
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	25	..	105
Mufussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	495
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2..	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£160½

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	930
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,75 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	109
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	632½
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	700
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	970
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs 25	700
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	170
Co ton Land & Mu Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	675
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	660xd.
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	593	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	915xd.
Dhuramsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	13½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	578	578	Rs. 25	700xd.
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	960
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	150
Hindustan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	915
Hinguphat Mill Co	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 25	915
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,210xd.
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	40
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,142½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	960
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	917½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	161
Mad as United	500	0 0	1,000	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,205
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	18½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	560
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	1 0
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	920
Oriental	5,735	625	625	..	565
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	90
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	910
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	920
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1 330
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	725
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	..	272½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	540
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	790
Laxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770		1,000	..	880

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	190 / 145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	925	200	165	Rs. 20	164
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	22
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	800	500	500	15 p.ct.	655
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	126
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,020
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	760
Bombay Municipal Bonds				6 p.ct	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	122½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	107
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	700	500	300	..	..
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	336
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	98xd.
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	22xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	118
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	8 p. a	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,00	1,000	Rs 16	322½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 1s	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	2	Re	84
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	500	9	1,090
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	10	100	Rs. 1	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	00	125	100	12 p.c	135
M. M. ody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	202½

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
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NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
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Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

DR. B. O'BRIEN, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Fyzabad, writes :—"Mr. N. Lazarus, Optician, examined my vision, and I have much pleasure in testifying to the accuracy with which he determined the proper glasses for me to wear. His method of examination is a very ingenious and accurate one, and by it he should be able to ascertain the proper glasses for the correction of all the errors of refraction met with in the eye."
Spectacles and Eye-glasses adapted personally and by correspondence.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 371, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
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NOTES
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COLKERS—August 8, at Madras, the wife of G H Colkers clerk, "Madras Mail" Office, of a son.
LAKE—August 5, at Simla, the wife of W A E Lake, A D S Police, of a son.
STEVENSON—August 2, at Darjeeling, the wife of W R Stevenson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MONTANARO—MONTANARO—August 2, at Saint Paul's Church, Poona, by the Revd W Clarke, Captain Montanaro, 16th Lucknow Regiment, son of the late Deputy Commissary-General B J Montanaro, Commissariat, Staff, to Adele Mabel, youngest daughter of A Montanaro, Esq. of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire.
WILSON—BULLER—August 2, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, Sergeant-Major Thomas Wilson, West Yorkshire Regiment, to Beatie Buller, of Lahore.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—August 4, at Ghazipur, of cholera, the youngest son of Mr and Mrs Edward Berkeley Graham, aged 12 years.
HECHLE—August 6, at 10, Middleton Row, Bengal, James Hechle, Solicitor, aged 58 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1886.

OUR correspondence columns have lately given evidence of the interest that has been excited in Broach in connection with the appointment of a president to the Municipality of that town. The question is one of more than local importance, for it has a direct bearing upon the operations of the scheme of local self-government initiated by Lord Ripon. As other interests than those of the town of Broach are involved in the discussion it will be worth while to indicate the manner in which the question as to who should be appointed to succeed to the presidency vacated by Mr. Greaves has been handled by some of the Commissioners of the Municipality. In the first place, it may be observed that shortly before the retirement of Mr. Greaves an altercation on a point of no great importance took place at a general meeting of the Municipality between that gentleman and Mr. D. K. Maclean It is hardly necessary to enter into details on that subject; it will be enough to say that it resulted in Mr. Greaves tendering his resignation of his office as a Commissioner. The resignation was, however, subsequently withdrawn, on Mr. Greaves resigning the presidency to proceed to Europe. We are told, though we are prepared to hear the assertion challenged, that there seemed some prospect that the presidency would pass into the hands of one of the native Commissioners, as the greater portion of the people of Broach were in favour of the appointment of a native president. Before any such arrangement could be decided on, however, the entire body of the Parsee non-official Commissioners, assisted by a couple of European and some of the Hindoo Commissioners, memorialized Government with a view to a reversion to the *status quo ante* by appointing the Collector of the District as president of the Municipal body, instead of a non-official president elected by Government from among the Commissioners, as Mr. Greaves had been. The principal reasons urged in support of the memorial were :—(*a*) that the Collector in his official capacity had many opportunities of coming into contact with the people and learning their wants; (*b*) that the Collector, as president, had at his command and in his recollection the orders and resolutions passed from time to time by Government which a non-official president could not have; (*c*) that the Collector as the chief officer of the district commanded a certain amount of prestige which a non-official president did not. These are intelligible reasons, but they were scarcely conceived in affection for the self-government system which has been introduced into Broach, as in all other districts in the Bombay Presidency as an experimental measure, and a good many people in Broach read in the memorial a confession that the new system had failed in that town. In order to spare Broach the reproach of being a town which, though comprising a population of about 37,000 souls, did not possess among them a single individual who was qualified to discharge the functions of president of its Municipality, those of the Commissioners who did not join with the other side lost no time in calling a public meeting to adopt a memorial to Government contradictory of the one which had already been forwarded. Conflicting accounts are given of the success of the meeting. But both memorials are before Government, and it remains to be seen which of them will carry persuasion in high quarters.

The Government are doubtless in no need of advice as to the necessity for deciding in this matter with a careful regard to general policy and to local circumstances. The fact that only four of the non-official Commissioners declined to sign the memorial will have its weight with them, though they will hesitate to accept this as an absolute proof of the poverty of Broach in capacity for local self-government. They have to carry out the new policy, and other things being equal they will find that the purposes of that policy will be better fulfilled by nominating a president from the unofficial community of Broach than by choosing one of their own officers for the post. The memorial seems on the face of it to convey an extravagantly humiliating confession of the nakedness of the land. When thirteen out of seventeen Municipal Commissioners go to Government with a representation that in all Broach there is not a man to be found who can worthily fill the chair at Municipal meetings people will ask where the material for self-government is to be found outside the Presidency town. Two of the memorialists, Europeans, described themselves as ex-chairmen of the Municipality. Have these gentlemen so poor an estimate of their ability to preside over the deliberations of the Municipality that they must look to Government to give them an official chairman? We cannot concern ourselves with allegations that have been freely made that the object of the memorialists was to exclude from the nomination one of the Hindu minority who happens to be willing to take the office, and who has persuaded himself that no one in Broach can fill it better than he. Though if that were so the nomination of this gentleman, whatever his fitness for the post in other respects, would not promise much for the harmonious operations of the Municipality for some time to come. There is evidently a good deal of jealousy and of personal feeling in the discussion, and we need not assume that either the memorialists or the counter-memorialists have been moved by no other feeling than a desire to advance the cause of local self-government in Broach. The memorial certainly makes out something less than a complete case for the change it proposes. Much that it says about the special fitness of the Collector for serving as president is no doubt true enough. He is a trained administrator, with laws, regulations, and Government orders at his fingers' ends, and he ought to be able to get through his work more quickly and thoroughly than most laymen. But it would be possible to make too much of the superior administrative capacity of the Collector as a reason for appointing him to the presidency of a Municipality. His "opportunities for going through the town and seeing for himself the state of the town and inspecting the several municipal works in progress" would be as great during the rains as the memorial seems to imply that they would be throughout the year; but who would "go through the town" for him during that greater part of his time which he would spend in the districts? The balance of convenience, other things being equal, certainly seems to be on the side of having a non-official president, who is constantly on the spot, and who, if he is an intelligent and vigilant citizen, would learn quite as much of the wants of the town as the Collector himself.

The Broach memorialists nevertheless appeal to experience, and experience seems to tell in their favour. Under an official president, they say, "the work of the Municipality was always carried on very smoothly and in an orderly manner, but we regret exceedingly to have to observe that the reverse is the case under a non-official one." This is a very general statement, and one that will be scarcely helpful to Government in their endeavour to infer from the lessons of the past what arrangements they ought to make for the future. Perhaps the memorialists felt that it might be invidious to give a more detailed account of the unhappy experience that Broach has had with its non-official Municipal presidents. But, though they do not put it so, the difficulty may have arisen from personal causes. A good non-official citizen may make on the whole as desirable a Municipal president as a Collector. Do the memorialists mean that this same good non-official citizen has not yet appeared on the scene, and that the most careful Diogenes' search will fail to reveal him? They know Broach better than we do, but we should have thought that—in their own eyes at least—the list of signatories to the memorial would have been deemed fatal to the thought. The Broach Municipals are probably not without honour in their own city, and we wonder how many of their fellow-citizens will endorse the self-depreciatory implication of the memorialists that there is not one man in all Broach who is fit to preside over the meetings. Yet this is implied "over the signature," as Mr. Crole of the Madras Presidency would say, of, amongst others, that constant contributor to the journals of India, Mr. Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Ginvalla. The matter, however, may safely be left in the hands of Government. They are not so indifferent to the progress of local self-government that they will, without good reason, put on record the fact that in a town of nearly forty thousand inhabitants it is impossible to find one man who is able to preside with credit over the meetings of a Municipal Council. This is what they are asked to declare, and it may be that they will declare it. But we may reasonably assume that they will not do so unless they are obliged.

THE Corporation yesterday took the very proper course of deferring their decision upon the offer of a new site for the Municipal offices. In urging this upon them the other day we had no other desire than that the public should be put in possession of the reasons whereby it was sought to justify the reversal of a decision deliberately arrived at long ago. The Committee appointed to report upon the subject had reported their conclusion without giving one solitary reason for it, and the Corporation were yesterday manifestly unable to adopt a proposal so inadequately recommended. Mr. Sayani endeavoured to supply the omissions of the report, and it may be taken that all that is to be said in favour of the project is to be found in his exposition. In the light of Mr. Sayani's speech it is not difficult to account for the silence of the Committee. They seem to have no more serious reasons for recommending the acceptance of the new site than its superior healthiness and its superior value. Since the site, however, is intended to be built upon, and not to be put in the market, this latter consideration has small bearing upon the case. An arbitrary value, fixed without relation to the purpose to which the land is to be applied, is as misleading as the arguments founded upon it; and how misleading they may be is shown in Mr. Sayani's singular exercise in hypothetical subtraction, which represents the transaction proposed as one that will put a lakh of rupees into the pockets of the ratepayers. Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta's question "are you going to sell your new site when you get it then?" reduces to an absurdity all that has been said on the question of the respective values of the two sites. Arguments based upon the superior healthiness of the Oval may very fairly be met by a challenge for evidence of the inferior healthiness of the Esplanade. In the Bori Bunder Station just opposite the Esplanade site there is an administrative staff scarcely if at all less numerous than that in the Municipal offices. If these suffer from the insalubrity of the locality their sufferings have not reached the ear of the public. If the jingling of the tramway bells and the shrieking of the railway engines would make the day hideous and work irksome in the Municipal offices, how is it that the Railway authorities have courted these inconveniences by removing their administrative offices to the same locality from the quiet of Elphinstone Circle? There is novelty in the suggestion that the Esplanade is less healthy than the Oval. People were not conscious of the difference when sites were found on the Esplanade for the new police courts, for the Cama Hospital, and for the Indo-British Institution; we believe they will remain unconscious of it, even after reading yesterday's discussion. The defence of the old site which was put forward by Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta seems to have been conclusive. But, as we have all along insisted, the burden of proof does not rest upon those who ask that a recorded decision should be carried out, but upon those who suddenly persuade themselves that it ought to be departed from. We believe that the balance of opinion will turn heavily against the supporters of the proposal. In yesterday's debate they had every opportunity for producing such reasons as were within their reach for the change that is proposed, and how inadequately they fulfilled the obligation which rested upon them the report of the proceedings will show.

ANGLO-INDIAN sympathy and help have for some time past been enlisted in the movement both in this country and at home for providing discharged soldiers and (in England) army reserve men with civil employment. Painful emphasis has lately been given to the appeals that have been made for this purpose by a statement for which so trusty an old Indian officer as General Sir Orfeur Cavanagh is the authority. Sir Orfeur Cavanagh has elicited from the Master of the Kingston Workhouse the statement that every second man who applies for admission into the vagrant ward of that workhouse is a short-service soldier in the Reserve. *Truth* seems to think that this implies something amiss in the short-service system. That, however, is not a point of present practical concern. The primary significance of the incident is that the soldier's friend, wherever he may be, must bestir himself so as to ensure that the soldier's relinquishment of active service shall not in so many cases be a passage from the army to the tramp ward. A civil employment, however, at every home depôt might do much. Something of this kind has been attempted here and there, but if Sir Orfeur Cavanagh's statement is at all typical, it is evident that much more needs to be done in this direction.

REVIEWS.

THE CRUISE OF THE BACCHANTE.*

THERE is one sense in which this may be deemed a very disappointing book. Few people have looked upon the two bulky and handsome volumes, rich in gilt and peacock blue binding, without in all loyalty and affection for the Royal Family asking if anything that two young gentlemen in their teens might have to say about the world they had wandered around could be worth a place amongst the literature of the season. But one has not to go far into the work without admitting that there was no need for raising this question. The diaries were certainly worth printing, though we should have thought none the worse of the book if Canon Dalton, the governor of the young princes who accompanied them on the cruise, and who has edited the book, had omitted the "Additions" which bulk so largely in it and in more senses than one make it heavy. Canon Dalton is an enthusiastic Federationist, and he appears to have made good use of his voyages to get as full an insight into the facts and principles of colonial polity as possible. The world would doubtless listen to all that he had to say on these matters if he would choose the right opportunity for saying it, but this sandwiching of his statistical and political disquisitions in the midst of the princes' narrative is rather provoking to the reader. But the young authors doubtless owe much to their editor, to whom, he tells us, their private journals, letters, and other papers were entrusted to prepare them for publication. We are told that they kept very regular diaries all the time they were away from home, writing them up every evening before turning in, whether it was beneath the roof of different Government Houses, or out in the bush, in the Pampas, in Japanese temples, or Chinese Court houses; whether up the Nile, or beneath their tents in Syria. There is a marked difference between the earlier and the later portions of the diary, or, to make a rough division, between the first and the second volumes, which describe respectively voyages in "the West and the South" and in "the East." The earlier entries are more purely diary matter, written down with all the ease of fresh if crude and boyish impressions; the later, though they bear the marks of a more matured mind, have more of the midnight oil. But the writing throughout is the work of two intelligent youths, quick in observation, with a mind readier even than the average youthful mind is to receive strong impressions of the world around them, and absolutely free from the *nil admirari* tone which that portion of the youth of England brought up under less robust conditions much too fully exhibits in these days. It is impossible, indeed, to turn over the pages of the diary without conceiving a friendly interest in the young men who wrote it. People will like the book, but they will like the writers better. The complete absence of priggishness, the boyish honesty, the keen sense of pleasure in wholesome pleasures, and the readiness to be pleased which is shown on every page are elements of no great literary importance, but they have some human interest, and there is enough of all this in the book to make it a password to popularity for two princes who certainly deserve to be popular. The diaries tell of journeyings which occupied nearly three years, and which covered nearly 55,000 miles in distance. The ingenuousness of boyhood shows itself on almost the first page in a delightfully mixed up entry which tells of "high cockolorum, sling the monkey, etc., and then to choir practice"—slinging the monkey being explained in another entry to be a process the secret of success in which is, "when you are the monkey, to get well through the slings, otherwise if they close under the arms you are practically helpless." From this to an enthusiastic outburst on the beauty of a moonlight night at sea—"*Quam magnificata sunt opera tua Domine!*" is of course a rapid transition; but the writers are never under restraint in expressing their sense of either the higher or the lower enjoyments of the life they led. Nor are they blind to the history which is written in the scenes which pass before them. The *genus loci* possesses them as they sail through the waters in which the battle of Trafalgar was fought, as later on it does when cross the path of the Armada. Their reflections on Rodney's victory near St. Lucia which were inspired in them—not by their memory of a well-known author, we hope—on the way from Barbados to Martinique may be quoted as an illustration of the way in which they read English history in the rocks and in the waves :—

> On what a scene of crippled and sinking, shattered and triumphant ships, in this very sea, must the conqueror have looked round from the formidable poop, while the French admiral was with Rodney in the cabin below, and not as he had boastfully promised with the English admiral on board his own *Ville de Paris*. This ship was the gift of the city of Paris to Louis XV. She carried 106 guns, and had 1,300 men on board, when, after being engaged by the English flag-ship, she surrendered. And it is not yet a hundred years ago since all this was here done. The air yet even in clearest blaze of sunshine seems full of ghosts—the ghosts of gallant sailors and soldiers. Truly here
>
> "The spirits of our fathers
> Might start from every wave,
> For the deck it was their field of fame,
> And ocean was their grave,"

start and ask us, their sons : "What have you done with these islands which we won for you with precious blood?"

And what could we answer? We have misused them, neglected them, till, at the present moment, ashamed of the slavery of the past, and too ignorant and helpless to govern them as a dependency of an overburdened colonial bureau in London, now slavery is gone, we are half-minded to throw them away again, and "give them up" no matter much to whom. But was it for this that these islands were taken and retaken, till every gully and every foot of the ocean bed holds the skeleton of an Englishman? Was it for this that these seas were reddened with the blood of our own forefathers year after year? Did all these gallant souls go down to Hades in vain and leave nothing for the Englishman, but the sad and proud memory of their useless valour?

Nor were they in any way wanting in a keen scene of the humorous side of what they saw and heard. They gleefully record the interest which the negro women in Barbados took in them as "Queen Victoria's two piccaninies," and their description of "Jane Ann Smith," a grinning negro washerwoman over six feet high, who having already washed for Prince Alfred, fully intended to do so for other Princes yet, is as lively an entry as one can often come across in a diary. We are not quite sure whether it was not with a slily humorous intent that the diarists enter the fact that the Bishop of Cape Town preached on deck "on the steadfast performance of duty, regardless of consequences," and that "we put him ashore in the afternoon in the steam p

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

At the funeral yesterday at Belfast of one of the victims who was killed in the encounter between the police and the mob last Sunday, a collision took place between the two factions within the precincts of the cemetery. A strong body of Constabulary eventually quelled the disturbance and dispersed the mob, but not before extreme measures were resorted to, and one of the rioters was killed by the bullets of the Police. Twelve arrests were made. With the exception of this incident the town is quieter.

THE NEW SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

Sir Richard Assheton Cross, who was lately aised to the Peerage, has assumed the title of Viscount Warrington

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

The average condition of the Cotton crop in the ten Cotton States is 81 per cent. There is a heavy decline in the crop in North and South Carolina.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

At to-day's Legislative Council, the Bill to declare the law in Upper Burma was referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Ilbert introduced the Bill to prescribe the mode of valuing certain suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of the Courts with respect thereto. He explained that the main object of the Bill is to provide the means of determining the value of land where necessary, and to ascertain that value for purposes of jurisdiction.

The Hon. Mr. Ilbert also introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act of 1872. The object of the Bill is to supply what he considered to have been the accidental omission in the Act referred to, which omission has caused much inconvenience, and is even said to be impairing the efficiency of the Excise and Salt departments in Bombay. The Bill proposes to prevent officers of any department connected with public revenue from being compelled to give the names of those from whom they obtained information regarding frauds on the revenue. This provision is in accordance with the English law.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

FIGHTING WITH DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Aug. 11.

Lieutenant Huggins, to the north of Shwaybo, is in pursuit of Hla Oo, and reinforcements are being sent from Shwaybo.

On the 9th, Colonel Poole, 5th Bombay Infantry, with 50 of his own and 18 men of the Hampshire Regiment, proceeded to attack 250 dacoits, who had constructed four entrenchments to the west of Sagaing. Our troops rushed the entrenchments, killing 10 of the enemy. Our loss was one Hampshire man severely wounded, one slightly wounded, and nine sepoys wounded.

The Chief Commissioner has gone to Bhamo.

All quiet there.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

Major Auchinleck, with thirty men of the Scots Fusiliers and thirty Burmans has had to fight with the celebrated dacoit leader Bo Sweh on the western frontier. The column started from Thabyabin on the morning of the 5th August and marched to Lepantaza, when a Hpoongyee informed them that the dacoits had left the day before on their way back to Thabyabin. On entering some thick jungle, the column was attacked on three sides. Our men continued to advance and drove the dacoits before them until they ceased firing and disappeared. As they could not come up with them in the dense jungle, they returned to Thabyabin before noon. The casualties are Colour Sergeant Gillies dangerously, Private Kennedy severely, and Private Barnett slightly wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 11.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.s s. s. Ancona, with the outward English mail of the 29th ult., left here for Bombay at 9 a. m. this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Aug. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, Aug. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Deccan, which left Bombay on the 30th July, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Aug. 11.

Mail steamer Brindisi from Bombay arrived.
Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed lower. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera.....	3⅞

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ " "	70⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan...	100½
4½ " French Rentes.....	109½, ex-coupon.
Bar Silver	42⅛

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, 10.

10 p.m.	78·4

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT 11.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	83·7
4 p.m.	83·7

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERE was a long discussion at the Bombay Corporation yesterday on the question of the site that should be preferred for erecting the Municipal Hall. The Committee which had been appointed to consider the subject recommended the new site offered by Government, in the oval opposite the Sailors' Home, and Mr. R. M. Sayani brought forward a proposition to this effect, asking the Commissioner to arrange with Mr. Chisholm for the modification of his design and plans, so as to adopt them to the new site. Mr. Sayani urged that in these days, when such facilities were offered, by tram cars and railways, the new site would not be regarded by the ratepayers as being situated at an inconvenient distance. But several other speakers expressed themselves, in the course of the debate, in favour of building on the site where the foundation-stone had been already laid by Lord Ripon with great ceremony. Mr. P. M. Mehta brought forward an ameudment that the Municipal Commissioner should respectfully inform Government that the Corporation were unable to accept the site now offered by them. The debate will be esumed on Friday.

THE last news from the Boundary Commission states that Sir W. Ridgeway himself has now gone to Shadian, all boundary work in the Kham-i-Ab district having been finished as far as possible.

COLONEL WOODTHORPE, who has remained in charge of Colonel Lockhart's Mission, left Gilgit with his party last week for Srinagar. He will have much interesting survey work to commit to paper on return to India, having linked the Himalaya system with the Hindu Kush right up to Badakshan.

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN is to have charge of the frontier between Upper Assam and the Irrawaddi at Bhamo, and will be Deputy Commissioner of the Mogoung district. His work will be to bring the rude tribes into order and open up communication with Assam, if possible.

MR. H. E PERKINS, C.S., Commissioner of the Rawul Pindi Division, retires from the service at the beginning of the cold weather. He proposes, however, to remain in India; and to join the Church Missionary Society at Amritsar as an honorary lay worker. Mr. Perkins's father was a well-known and highly-honoured Missionary for many years in the North-West Provinces; and the Lahore paper says that Mr. Perkins himself, in following in the steps of his father, will be only carrying out a desire he has cherished during the whole of his life as a civilian.

OF the three Native Cavalry regiments which will go to Burma for the cold weather operations, it is said that one will most likely be chosen from the Hyderabad Contingent, the men being armed for the occasion with lances. It is well that the Contingent, which boasts some very smart cavalry, should be given a chance of seeing active service.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphing from Thayetmyo says that Bo Shwe, who, as already reported, has re-occupied Napeh, is now within four miles of Major Auchinleck, who is encamped with 49 men of the 21st and a lot of sick at Tindhmyo. Lieutenant Williams, with 40 men of the 26th Madras Infantry, started on Sunday morning to relieve Major Auchinleck, and a strong column of the South Wales Borderers will follow.

THE Bengal Salaries Commission has submitted its report to Government. Its contents are equally varied and interesting, and they are given to the world in a volume of 500 pages. Beginning with an historical sketch of our administration from the earliest times, the Commissioners proceed to discuss the problem as to how far decentralization is possible, and the kindred proposal of substituting control by inspection for supervision by means of periodical returns. Part III. of their report is devoted to proposed reforms in practice; and a scheme for the establishment of the future is set forth in Part IV. The necessity is fully recognised of bringing the scale of remuneration of the higher ministerial officers into accord with the enhanced cost of living. The appendices to this useful and elaborate compilation are 59 in number; and include a table in which the districts of the Lower Provinces are arranged in order of area, population, and volume of administrative work. This should prove of considerable value to that branch of the Secretariat on which devolves the task of deciding the relative strength of Staff which the exigencies of each district demands.

THE report on the Excise administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1885-86 brings prominently to notice the evils of the contraband trade in opium which is carried on in the Nerbudda Valley and causes a very considerable annual loss to Government. For reasons which are not clear, the Indore and Bhopal Durbars refrain from taxing this drug to the same extent as it is taxed in British India: and the consequence is that their contractors for the trade of opium can undersell the British vendors on the other side of the Nerbudda and plant their shops on the river-bank with this end in view. Not only is an injury thus inflicted on the revenues of the Nerbudda Valley Districts, but the demoralisation which always accompanies smuggling is necessarily fostered. The profession of the informer flourishes, prosecutions are numerous, false cases are manufacturned, the poor are tempted to break the law, the ignorant are punished for the sins of their employers. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India: and it is hoped that the Native States concerned will at an early date revise their excise arrangements.

MR. H. W. GROGAN, G.G.M.C., eldest son of Mr. Henry Grogan, of the Bombay Customs, after a successful medical course here, has passed and obtained the diploma of L.R.C.P. of London, in the examination held there during the past month. The students went up in batches of thirty, and Mr. Grogan was in the first batch, of whom only eight passed.

A CORRESPONDENT protests strongly against paragraph 266 of the Bengal Army Regulations, as reconstructed by G. O. 33 of 14th May 1886, and which runs as follows:—"Add a *dagger* to hall casks, for lavatories, private ablution rooms and bath-rooms of married quarters." "My wife has a somewhat uncertain temper," says he, "and if roused, and the weapon ready to hand—why!—In short, sir, I have no desire to be massacred, like Murat, *in my tub*."

A WRITER in the *Deccan Times* supplies the following additional particulars in regard to Mr. Scoble, who has been nominated as a successor to the Hon. C. P. Ilbert:—"He for many years enjoyed a very remunerative practice at Bombay, and on the death of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, he was the acknowledged leader. He has held several official appointments, the last and most important being that of Advocate-General. The most lucrative was, however, that of Sheriff of Bombay in the years of the Share-Mania, during his tenure of which he added very largely to his fortune by the perquisites and fees of the office. As a lawyer he was always held in the highest esteem. Perhaps the most notable case with which he was connected was that of the Guicowar of Baroda in opposition to Mr. Sergeant Ballantyne. In that he conducted the prosecution in a way to elicit unanimous approval and admiration. After his retirement he attempted to get into Parliament, but unsuccessfully. He is in a measure connected with Hyderabad, being chairman of the Board of Directors of the N. G. S. Railway Company, and at the opening of the extension, it was announced by Mr. Furnivall that he expected Mr. Scoble to visit the line during the cold season. If he accepts official employment, he will, of course, have to disconnect himself with the direction."

INDIAN subscribers to the Royal Association for the Promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland have been unusually successful this year in the drawing of prize works of art. Mr. G. Manson, secretary to the Bombay Port Trust, has drawn a prize of the value of £8 in the shape of a picture of "Reid's Close, Canongate," by James Inglis; Professor Scorgie, of the Civil Engineering College, Poona, has been fortunate enough to secure a picture of the value of £12, entitled "Christmas Roses," by A. D. Reid; and Mr. R. Knight, editor of the *Statesman*, one of the value of £10, entitled "Among the Wild Flowers," by W. M. Fraser. It was announced at the annual general meeting of the Association in Edinburgh on July 21, that in consequence of the expression of a desire by many of the subscribers and honorary secretaries that the next presentation work should consist of an important single engraving, the committee, after much consideration, had come to the opinion that it would give general satisfaction to the subscribers were they to be presented with a photogravure, on a large scale, of the Association's celebrated picture by Sir Noel Paton, R.S.A., "The Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," now in the Scottish National Gallery. Before, however, proceeding with a work of such importance, and involving so much expense, the committee deemed it advisable to consult Sir Noel Paton himself on the subject. They accordingly, after procuring from Mr. Annan, of London and Glasgow, preliminary photographs of the picture, submitted them to Sir Noel, whose approval having been obtained, your committee arranged that the picture should be sent to Mr. Annan's studio near Glasgow, in order that it might be photographed there on a large scale. This has now been done, and a highly successful photograph is the result. The photogravure, which will be of the same size as the photograph (32 by 22 inches), will now be proceeded with, and Mr. Thomas G. Appleton, the engraver to whom the execution of the plate has been entrusted by Mr. Annan, will be allowed every opportunity of working on it in the Galleries. The work itself, which will occupy some months, will be submitted from time to time to Sir Noel Paton, and the committee feel assured that the desire to possess a photogravure of this famous picture, at the price merely of the annual subscription, will lead to a large addition to the roll of membership. Mr. D. M'Lauchlan Slater, of Bombay, is the Indian representative of the Association and receives subscriptions on its behalf.

THE *Statesman* suggests that to relieve the Secretary of State from the embarrassment in which he is constantly involved, by having to sell so large an amount of Bills upon the Indian Treasury, the Government should require its sales of opium and its opium "passes" to be paid for in Sterling bills on London, and adds:—

We offered this suggestion privately to the India Office some months ago, but as is always the case with these official gentlemen, there was a "lion in the way" of some unknown species. We should like to have the opinion of our merchants upon the suggestion. It seems to ourselves that nothing but advantage could arise from permitting payment to be made for the opium sales by first-class bills on London, and we think the bills might be of long date, with still further advantage. At all events, we should like to have the opinion of our bankers and merchants upon the point. For ourselves, we have ever regarded the financing of the Home charges by Council drafts upon the Indian treasury as a radically false method. Which of our import merchants, who has sold piece-goods or metals in Calcutta, and has to remit the proceeds home, would dream of effecting the remittance by telling the English shipper to draw upon him for the amount and to sell the bills in Lombard Street. The Government is in the same position exactly as the import merchant, but that it has opium to sell instead of piece-goods. And instead of remitting the proceeds of its sales in first-class bills to the Secretary of State to meet so much of the Home Charges, it tells the India Office to draw upon it for the amount, in a market where there is no real demand for the bills, and where they can be sold only in competition with the silver bullion dealer. The Council drafts are mere orders upon the Indian Treasury for coined silver, while the bullion merchant offers in the same market uncoined silver to almost any extent in competition with the drafts. Are we not absolutely right when we affirm that, in similar circumstances, a merchant would deem it insanity to do as the Government does?

A PISTOL-DUEL came off in Paris recently, the combatants being the notorious Lisbonne, ex colonel of the Commune, and M. Ferry, editor of the *Republican de la Loire*. No one was hurt. On the same day a duel took place between M. Warée, mupicipal councillor of St. Germain, and a journalist named Maurer, of the same place. The weapons used were pistols. M. Warée had a narrow escape, a bullet grazing his ear.

IN the United States party feeling is always more or less embittered, and occasionally political differences can be settled only by the rude argument of fisticuffs. In the House of Representatives recently, Mr. Laird, the Republican member for Nebraska, in the course of a debate, called Mr. Cobb, the Democratic representative of Indiana, a liar, and subsequently, on meeting the latter in the lobby, repeated the expression in more forcible terms. Mr. Cobb retorted, with an oath, that Mr. Laird was a perjurer. Mr. Laird thereupon struck Mr. Cobb a heavy blow in the face, drawing blood from his nose and mouth. The two legislators were then separated by the bystanders.

IN the course of the trials of Anarchists at Chicago, some startling testimony has been given of a widespread conspiracy existing prior to the outbreak at Chicago. Several of the prisoners have been recognized as men who fired weapons and led the mob, and also as having taken part in previous meetings, when the outbreak was planned

M. DE LESSEPS's plan for the new Panama loan is said to be an issue of bonds of 1,000 frs. nominal, at the price of about 450 frs., and paying interest of 30 frs. annually, reimbursement at par to commence immediately by drawings every two months. A part only of the 600 millions required will perhaps be asked for, as a first series of 500,000 bonds is spoken of, which would produce a capital of 225 millions. The arrangements are not yet complete, but the subscription is expected to open in the first week of August.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for establishing a large cotton market at Bremen, in order to enable German consumers to draw their supplies thence, instead of from Liverpool and Havre. The committee of the Bremen Cotton Exchange has had a conference at Augsburg with various German and Austrian spinners, and arrangements have been made for constituting the Bremen Cotton Exchange an exchange for all Germany.

THE following paragraph from Baku, taken from a Russian source, will probably interest your readers:—"The most striking phenomenon about the place is the spectacle of the water on fire. Recent researches have shown that the countries east and west of the Caspian have a continuous extent, as the bottom of the sea as well as the land has a common level of naptha deposit. When fissures are made in the bottom of the sea gas is emitted in great quantities. These spots are easily detected by the foam and bubbles which show themselves on the surface and agitate the water. The gas is easily ignited, and is only put out by the wind. The display of this conflagration resembles a great pyrotechnical exhibition, and is one of the chief amusements of the people of Baku."

THE Russian Government have just sanctioned an important scheme for the irrigation of a part of the old oasis of Merv, which has been long absorbed in the desert. This is nothing else than the restoration of the dam of Sultan Beg on the Murghab destroyed by the Bokharan conqueror, Mourad Shah, at the end of the last century. The consequence of that ruthless act was that the old town of Merv was ruined and the Turkoman settlement was removed to its present site. The work is to be entrusted to an engineer named M. Poklevsky Kozell, and the cost is estimated at 238,000 roubles, or about £30,000. The cultivation of cotton is to be taken systematically in hand, and it would not be surprising if a new town of Merv were to arise on the exact spot of the famous city of antiquity.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Japanese officers, Captain Fukushima and Lieutenant Conouchi, accompanied by Captain Urmston, of the Punjab Frontier Force, proceeded to Bolarum on Friday, the 6th instant, and Colonel FitzGerald, commanding the 3rd Cavalry H. Contingent, was good enough to parade his regiment for their inspection. They went down the ranks and were much struck with the splendid physique of the men, and the excellent condition of the horses. Colonel FitzGerald then ordered his regiment to march past by squadrons, rank past by sections at a trot, trot past by squadrons, gallop past by squadrons, and then Colonel FitzGerald galloped passed the whole regiment in line up to the flag staff in the smartest manner possible. After this Colonel FitzGerald worked one squadron at dismounted service, dismounting by sections, 3 men out of 4, and taking the lead horses to the rear at a gallop by No. 3 of the section. One squadron (mounted) remained in support, and covered the retreat of the dismounted squadron. The last manœuvre of all was perhaps the best. A squad of 24 files skirmished to the front, and on the order to fire, all the horses lay down, and the men opened fire over their backs. The squad then was put into half sections, and on the order to fire all the horses lay down, and the men opened fire over the horses backs outwards. The squad then took protection in a zareba, and all the horses lay down, and fire was opened, on all four sides. The Japanese officers were much struck with all they saw.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 10.—The temperature has fallen rather quickly in the Punjab and Burma, rising generally slowly elsewhere. The barometer changes are everywhere small, and except in parts of the Punjab, the general tendency is still downward. Winds dry, and west to north-west in the N.-W. P. and Central India, also a large portion of the Peninsula. The break in the rains still holds throughout India. Moderate showers have fallen in Eastern Punjab, West Coast, Peninsula and locally at Masulipatam and Chittagong. Little or no rain elsewhere. Rainfall previously:—Nellore, over 4 inches; Silchar, 2½ inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	77	26	82	93	78	85	80	47
Aug. 11, Wednesday.	0	44	0	22	0	22	.....	
Total.....	77	70	83	15	79	07	80	47
Corresponding date last year.....	31	14	31	87	30	04	29	88

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
Aug. 11 up to 10 A.M.	0	86
Previously registered.....	83	87
Total.....	84	73

MILLER'S MUSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once and prevents inflammation. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

NEW SITE FOR THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Captain Morland presiding. There were present:—Lieut.-Cols. A. B. Portman and G. L. C. Merewether, Captains H. B. Selby and G. W. Martin, Surgeon-Majors J. Arnott and G. Waters, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, G. Cotton, D. F. Parker, A. M. Gubbay, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersey Mulji, Dosabhoy Framjee, Ekmath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Jehangir Byramjee Murzban, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kavasjee Dady Limji, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Naoroji Byramji Suntook, Nuzzer Mahommed Futehali, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Rehemubhai Allana, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee.

The chairman submitted to the meeting the report of the committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the question of the proposed alteration of the site for the new Municipal offices. The report has already appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*.

Mr. R. M. Sayani had given notice of the following motion:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform Government that the Corporation accept with thanks the site near the Sailors' Home now offered for the new Municipal offices; that the Commissioner be authorised to arrange with Mr. Chisholm for the modification of his design and plans, so as to adopt them to the new site, and that the Commissioner be empowered to take all necessary steps for the carrying out of the building within the limits mentioned in the report of the Committee of the Corporation, dated 31st July 1886." Mr. Sayani said that before he formally proposed his motion, he would say that although he was in favour of the new site, if the Corporation, in its collective wisdom, chose to decide that they should retain the old site, he would cheerfully accept their decision. (Hear, hear.) He thought it right to say so, because it had been stated that the Committee had made their report for certain reasons. Even the constitution of the Committee had been called into question, when it was remarked that there had been a preponderating influence of officials on the Committee. It was true that there were some officials on the Committee, but they had been appointed by the Corporation themselves. And he would say boldly that it was these much-abused officials who proved most constant, careful and laborious members of committees, and if the history of the Corporation was as successful as they found it to be, it was in a great measure due to these officials. It had been stated that the Committee had assigned no reasons for the decision they had come to, but the speaker gave his assurance that they had arrived at their conclusion after a very long and careful discussion. It was also stated that the present site would be more convenient than the new one. He admitted that the present site was nearer the heart of the town, but considering, in the first place, the question of convenience from the point of view of the Municipal employés, it might safely be assumed that they would rather prefer the more breezy and comfortable locality opposite the Sailors' Home than the site opposite the Railway terminus. As for the ratepayers the objection on the score of convenience lost much of its significance owing to the fact that the ward offices distributed throughout the city would obviate the necessity, in most instances, of their attending the head office. In these days of the facilities offered by tram cars and railways, it would make very little difference to them whether the office was situated at Bori Bunder or in the oval opposite the Sailors' Home. He might remind them that it was this very Corporation that had originally selected the site now offered by Government, but the high price then asked for it, Rs. 40 per square yard, had precluded their acceptance of it, as at that rate, the difference in the value of the two sites came to nearly a lakh of rupees. But now the new site was offered at the same rate, Rs. 15 per square yard, as the one opposite the Bori Bunder Station, and the Committee, in recommending it to the Corporation, practically put into the pockets of the Municipality a lakh of rupees. The site was very valuable, and it was an open secret that outsiders were offering for it Rs. 40 per square yard. It was a well known fact that with the ever-growing increase in the population of Bombay, the Esplanade would be more thickly covered with buildings than it was at present, while there was every probability that the new site would remain free to the access of salubrious breezes from the west.

Sir Frank Souter seconded Mr. Sayani's motion

The chairman here asked Mr. Barrow to read the following memorial received from a body styling itself the "Ratepayers' Association":—

Respectfully Sheweth,—That your memorialists beg to say that in the interests of the Ratepayers, they prefer the site opposite to the G. I. P. R. Company's terminus, which has already been purchased after mature consideration to the proposed site in the Oval opposite the Sailors' Home. The chief object of the Municipal offices, being the convenience of the ratepayers, this object, your memorialists beg to say, would be frustrated by erecting the offices at an inconvenient distance and out of the reach of many persons having business connections with the Municipality. 2nd. That the situation of the present offices cannot possibly be urged in favour of the new proposal, for it is a hired place, and so, admittedly, a temporary makeshift which, it has always been hoped, would be superseded by a permanent and more conveniently situated building. 3rd. That a large sum of money has been expended on the plans and estimates which have been always approved of, and it would not be desirable to let this money go to waste, and to incur further expenditure in the matter, and to have the work delayed. 4th. That your memorialists fully hope that on a reconsideration of the subject you will be pleased to have the offices built upon the site which has been already approved of by the Corporation, and recommends itself to the ratepayers generally instead of the one now proposed. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

BUDROODIN TYABJI,
Vice-President, the Bombay Rate-payers' and Residents' Association.
THOMAS LIDBETTER,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
Hon. Secretaries, the Bombay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association.

Bombay, 6th August 1886.

Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta moved the following amendment:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform Government that the Corporation are unable to accept the site for the new Municipal Offices, nearly opposite the Sailors' Home, which Government have been pleased to offer to the Municipality. That the Commissioner be authorized to arrange with Mr. Chisholm, as indicated in the correspondence with that gentleman, for such modifications in his prize design, as may be necessary, in order to bring it within the amount of the sanctioned grant, Rs. 5,00,000, exclusive of the cost of the land required for the site, and architect's fees and supervision charges, and to proceed with the work accordingly." Mr. Mehta said that Mr. Sayani had prefaced his remarks by saying that he was perfectly indifferent whether the Corporation preferred the old or the new site. But he must say that the deference he had thus professed to exhibit to the wishes of the Corporation was rather belied by the long and elaborate apology he had made in favour of the new site. He (Mr. Mehta) had noticed that the Committee had been found fault with in various quarters for not having assigned reasons for the conclusions which they had arrived at. But to his mind, so far from the Committee being open to any blame in the matter, they had acted very wisely in giving no reasons for their decision. The Corporation would, perhaps, remember the story of the gentleman who was offered a judicial post in one of the colonies, though he had no knowledge whatever of law. He was naturally much afraid how he would give his decisions, but a very high judicial functionary advised him that he had only to bear one thing in mind, and that was to give his decisions, without assigning any reasons for them. (Laughter.) And after hearing the long and elaborate apology of Mr. Sayani, his (Mr. Mehta's) opinion regarding the wisdom of the Committee in having kept their reasons to themselves had been confirmed; because he had heard nothing from Mr. Sayani that would justify the conclusion which the Committee had come to. But whether his proposition were carried or Mr. Sayani's, there was one thing upon which he thought the whole Corporation would be unanimous; that now at last there was a chance of their proceeding with the work of erecting a Municipal Hall without any further delay. (Hear, hear.) It was years since the late Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had been the very first to advocate, and advocate very strongly, the erection of a Municipal Hall for the city, and it was he who had proposed, averse as he was, as a general rule, to incurring large expenditures, that a certain sum should be set apart every year as a contribution to the Building Fund. All this had taken place so far back as 1878 or 1879, but somehow or other, the question had been allowed to hang fire till now. (Hear, hear.) The speaker then proceeded to say that Mr. Sayani was not quite correct as to some of his facts. He would refer to two places in the old Records which would conclusively establish that their present, energetic Municipal Commissioner had himself made an exhaustive report on all the sites available for the new hall, including that opposite the Bori Bunder Station, and the one now offered by Government, and he had given it as his decided opinion that the old site was by far the best of all. He might again refer to the Municipal Records, volume 7, page 104, which showed that the question of the two sites now under consideration had been already gone into by the Corporation, who, after having had a full discussion, had come to the deliberate conclusion that they would prefer the one opposite the Railway terminus. The first of the two authorities he had referred to might be found in the 6th volume of the Municipal Records at page 58. Here they would find a letter addressed by the Municipal Commissioner to the Government stating that of all the sites, perhaps, that opposite the Bori Bunder Station would be the most convenient. It was, the Commissioner had stated, midway between the Fort and the busiest quarter of the town; it was accessible by tram to every part of the city, and had also the advantage of being within easy distance of the Municipal workshops, the chief Municipal market and the future head-quarters of the Police and the Fire Brigade. (Hear, hear.) Again, the Corporation would find that when Mr. Grant was Municipal Commissioner, he too had expressed his preference for a site in the town. It appeared then that so far as the question of convenience was concerned, it had been most authoritatively determined by the Commissioner in the letter he (Mr. Mehta) had just referred to, and, surely, Mr. Sayani could not say that the circumstances, which existed now, did not exist at the time the letter was written. But even without going to the Municipal Commissioner, however good an authority he might be in such matters, they could see for themselves that the site already selected was by far the most convenient. While considering the question of the relative value of the two sites, Mr. Sayani, a practical man as he was, had suffered himself to be carried away by the mere sentiment of having at a reduced price ground worth Rs. 40 per square yard. When Mr. Sayani fixed the price of the new site at Rs. 40 per square yard, and the old one at Rs. 15 per square yard, he did not place the facts before them quite correctly. It was true that they had got the present site at Rs. 15 per square yard, but the Corporation must remember that it had been actually valued at Rs. 30 per square yard, and that the price had been reduced by half on their urgent representations. At to the question of health, it seemed to him that considerable hardihood was required of Mr. Sayani to have brought forward that argument at a time when even the Government of India could not urge the plea in favour of the exodus to the hills on the score of health alone. Now they all knew the difference between Simla and Calcutta—they could hardly work in a climate like that of Calcutta. But surely Mr. Sayani could not for a moment contend that the sanitary conditions of the two sites in the present case differed to such an extent as to induce the Corporation to give their decided preference to the new site. As a matter of fact, the site along Cruickshank Road was quite as good and healthy for the Municipal building as it might be for any other.

Dr. Blaney, in seconding the amendment, fully agreed with Mr. Mehta that, with the exception of the drainage, finance and water-supply questions, the subject had been fully thrashed out long since. Very often he had heard complaints from poor ratepayers that the situation of the existing Municipal building was very inconvenient to them, and that for this reason they had sometimes to relinquish the justice which they would have sought if the office had been situated in a more central locality. What they had said might be true or not, but the question of public convenience ought to have the greatest weight with the Corporation.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master said that when the question of having a Municipal Hall of their own first came to be considered, he was strongly opposed to it on financial grounds. But now that they had decided to have their own hall, he would rather have it in a grand style, suitable to the pride and importance of the city. He should like to go the whole hog or none (laughter), and from that point of view, the new site kindly offered by Government was far better than the old one. (Hear, hear.) If convenience were the only question to be considered, why, they might as well erect a cheap and modest building in Oomercarry, the very heart of the town. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jamsetjee P. Kapadia said they all knew very well how committees were formed at the Corporation. There was a powerful clique which acted on the principle "ca' me ca' thee" (laughter), so that independent men who had to stand on their own legs looked to them in vain for support. (Renewed laughter.) Members who did not bind themselves to any course of action, but who came to the meeting to form their opinion after hearing both sides of a question, found themselves in an awkward position. As a business man, and a man of principle, he asked if the Corporation would not be stultifying themselves by changing their mind, after having once made it up. (Laughter.) The new site would prove very inconvenient to ratepayers, while the old one would not in any way be regarded as unhealthy.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that there were two considerations which must decide the question at issue. The first was regarding convenience, and the second was which site was better adopted for the purpose of having a Municipal Hall. He was one of those who, when the Bori Bunder site was first chosen, was very much against it, principally for the reason that its situation was peculiarly exposed to the dust-storms blowing on the Esplanade. For that reason, it was impossible to make the place as healthy and convenient and comfortable as it would be desirable to do. The site was also too near the railway station, and too near the bustle of business. It had well been pointed out by Mr. Sayani that the Corporation had once set its heart on the new site, but that the Government then wanted Rs. 40 per square yard. Now that it was offered at a much reduced price, every man of common sense must admit that it was much better than the old site. Again, he could say from his experience that roughs and vagabonds generally hovered about places like the Police Courts and railway stations, and complaints, true or false, might arise that ratepayers carrying bags of money had been robbed, while on their way to the Municipal Office, if it were located opposite the Railway terminus. It was all nonsense that was talked about the convenience of ratepayers. From his official experience he could say that people never complained of having to go a long distance for paying taxes. A remark had been made that the committee had been made up mostly of officials. He too was an official, and had been appointed on the Committee, but whenever he had been asked to join a Committee he did not sit there as a Government servant, but as a member of the Corporation, and as such, of course, he considered, above all, the interests of the Municipality. The spirit of the Municipality was getting prouder with the growing importance of the city, and although they could not stand any comparison whatever with the Municipalities of London or Paris or New York, they might yet feel a very natural pride and ambition in showing themselves to the best advantage to the world. This could only be done by having a fine edifice erected in the prominent place kindly offered by Government, and he hoped the Corporation would not throw away their six lakhs of rupees in the hollow of Cruickshank Road. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee called attention to a report, dated the 12th May 1883, made by a committee of which Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was a member, and in which the present site at Cruickshank Road had been strongly recommended. Dr. Cowasjee said that he had been told by some of the ratepayers of Chandanwady and Dhobie Talao, that while they would manage to walk about half a mile to go to the Municipal office at Cruickshank Road, it would be very inconvenient for them to go a mile and a half, if the new site were selected for the Municipal Hall.

Mr. Dosabhoy observed that the mere fact of his signing the report did not prove any inconsistency on his part.

It being 5-30 p.m., the meeting adjourned on the motion of Dr. Waters.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present, Mr. Dosabhai Framjee, C.S.I. (chairman), Col. A. B. Portman, Colonel Merewether, R.E., Captain Morland, Dr. Waters, Mr. R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, M. N. Banajee, R. M. Sayani, and Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.

A SET-BACK FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

With reference to a resolution of the Town Council, a letter, dated the 5th ultimo, from the Executive Engineer, was read, stating that he had inspected the house Nos. 1 to 9 in Ash Lane belonging to Agha Abdool Hoosein Hajee Jamal Abadin, and had prepared a plan showing what parts had been taken down, as well as the portions left untouched out of the old work.

The Council sanctioned the demolition of such portions of the building as were standing on the ground required by the Municipality for the improvement line of the lane. The rate of compensation for the land so taken up was fixed at Rs. 45 per square yard.

NEW WATER PIPES FOR THE CITY.

On the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Council accepted the tender of Messrs. Macfarlane, Strang and Co., by their agents, Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., for the supply of straight pipes at Rs. 81-11 per ton, and for curved pipes at Rs. 162-11 per ton, at an approximate cost of Rs. 19,991-13.

LIGHTING PUBLIC STREETS.

The Municipal Commissioner asked sanction to the transfer of Rs. 5,393-8-9 from savings (electric lights and public lighting beach) to meet the costs of lighting with kerosine oil lamps in the Gib

Boulanger nevertheless had fired towards the ground; but General Lecointe who examined the pistol immediately afterfound that it had missed fire. He reloaded and discharged it twice, and it only went off at the third trial. The pistols belonged to neither of us. They were brought by my seconds." M. de Lareinty says in conclusion, "I have fought fourteen duels, and have seldom met with so cool an adversary. As the duel was about to begin the General came up and spoke to me a thing unheard of under the circumstances.

A NEW CAPITAL FOR INDIA.

THE position of Calcutta as the capital of the Indian Empire is a very singular one. In some important respects it is almost an ideal seat of government for a race which must always base its power upon its ascendency at sea. All India insurgent and unanimous could not prevent England from forwarding reinforcements to Calcutta. From the sea the city cannot be attacked, as the channel of the Hooghly could be choked in half an hour; and by land, any enemy must march four hundred miles through the hot flats of Bengal, only to find that his army, once arrived in Calcutta, lies under the guns of ironclads on the river. No internal insurrection is possible in Calcutta, its vast population entirely acquiesce in British rule, and it is surrounded on all sides for nearly four hundred miles by the least warlike of the races of the world. It is, moreover, not only the natural, but the inevitable capital of Bengal, the richest of Indian provinces, and will, therefore, always remain a great centre of trade, of finance, and of political interest. Nevertheless, it is in one respect a misfortune for India that Calcutta should be its capital. No city in the world is so hated by European residents, and especially European new-comers. Though not specially unhealthy for a tropical city, the steamy sultriness of its climate, and the marshiness of a soil in which water rises if you probe it with a walking-stick, produce a most depressing effect upon the nerves, and with all but men of the true sedentary constitution, destroy alike the spirits and the temper. Men do not die in Calcutta, but they wither. There is no scenery, nothing but a dull green jungle, stretching endlessly on every side over a damp plain, on which there is not a stone, a hill, or even an undulation for hundreds of miles. There is no sport, and no possibility of outdoor life. No European in Calcutta ever dreams of a five-mile walk. Society hardly exists, the few amusements are rendered by the heat even more intolerable than Sir Cornewall Lewis felt them to be in London, and the natives of education are not natives, but Asiatics wearisomely repeating half-learnt European ideas. The consequence is that the governing class loathes the places, and for more than thirty years has sought escape from it for months in the year by perching, under pretext of seeking health, upon the top of the Himalayas on the frontier of Thibet. There, amidst glorious scenery, in full sight at once of perpetual snow and of the glowing plains beneath, in a climate more exhilarating than that of England, and surrounded only by men whose prospects depend on their favour, the Viceroys feel once more alive and happy, forget India, and govern as if they were sitting in cool rooms in Westminster. Gradually the period of residence in Simla has grown longer, the number of high officials in attendance has grown larger, the annual work of removal has become heavier, an ever-increasing army of underlings following their chiefs, until at last it has been proposed, formally or informally, to recognise Simla as the Washington of India, to move all the central departments thither, and to treat it officially as the recognised permanent seat of the central Government.

We do not hesitate to say that it would be better to adopt Mr. Bright's plan, abolish the Viceroyalty, make each Governor supreme, and empower the Secretary of State in London to act as the real Governor-General, as indeed, on the most serious occasions, he does now. A Viceroy, seated at Simla, is as distant from India in thought, in feelling, in the pressure of all surrounding circumstances, as if he were in London. He sees no natives, except as travellers; he consults no advisers, except officials; he is no more pressed with Indian conditions than Louis XIV. at Versailles was pressed by the ill-conditions of Paris, or than the Queen at Balmoral is pressed by the turmoil of London Life. Seated in that cloudy Capua, engrossed in endless paper work, far from all that is independent, or laborious, or suffering, he sees nothing, hears little, and, for all that his presence means, he might as well be in London. And, mind, he is no King. There is no Premier on earth so absolutely the centre of all political and social life as an Indian Viceroy, without whose fiat nothing can be finished, without whose consent nothing is attempted, without whose favour no man can rise, or act strongly, or become a personage in the Empire. We fret at the Queen's preference for Balmoral; but imagine the Premier, the Commander-in-Chief, the whole Cabinet, every man important enough to get leave, residing at Balmoral seven months in every year, and wandering over Europe for another three. Imagine, in addition, Balmoral such a heaven compared with Britain that all officials feel its residents to be out of sympathy with them, grudge them their enjoyments, toil on with a sense that they are but administrative hodmen, invisible, neglected, and unknown. Imagine, too, the feeling—wretchedly unjust, but still existing—that everything falls to the Simla circle, that the road to promotion is a rush to the hills, that no labour or success in labour, will compensate for being unknown at the Indian Versailles. By all who cannot get them, Simla, for thirty years, and under every kind of Viceroy has been simply hated; and those who cannot get there are the men upon whose power of serene and continuous work the government of a fifth of mankind depends. We have no power to express the want of tone in Indian administration, which is produced by the feeling that no chief shares the miseries of Indian life, feels its pressing needs, or can comprehend from experience what its routine involves. It is as it would be with an army, if all officers above the rank of major could, and did, travel by balloon.

Nevertheless, though there is not an Indian of experience who does not know this to be true, there is no chance of a change while the alternative is residence in Calcutta. The strongest Viceroy yields like the weakest, and the glutton of work departs like the veriest fribble. Calcutta, to a statesman from England unacclimatised, liable to fever, prostrated to the hot steam, wretched with prickly heat, savage with unaccustomed confinement and want of air, and is dreary prison, which in three months he thinks not right to bear. It is not that he cannot enjoy himself; he cannot do his work, and he comes to believe that of those around the majority cannot do it either. No European not in active work ever resided voluntary in Calcutta for a month, and the Viceroy flies no quicker than the Judge whose pension is due, or the merchant who has "made enough to be quite on" in an English country-place. No orders are of any use, for no orders can supersede medical certificates; and no resolves are worth much, for they are always broken. The alternative, a thousand times discussed, is to choose a new seat of government in some place where the climate is endurable, where a resident is not steaming all the day, and yet where India, the real India, is always present or at hand. The place should be fixed by experts, but the conditions are sufficiently obvious. The climate should be endurable, yet not English, the country open, the distance to the sea not great, the means of communication with all India as perfect as they can reasonably be expected to be, and the material for building slowly a grand city near at hand. Those conditions are, we believe, best satisfied on the low but raised plateau, 2,000 ft. high, on which Poonah stands; but there may be localities discoverable by engineers far superior to that. The expense would be serious, but if the seat of government is to be moved at all, one place is as expensive as another; and if the Government expropriates the site of the new city, the increment of value should in twenty years repay the whole expenditure. Founding a new capital would be worthy work for at least one Viceroyalty; and once founded, the city would grow, as Asiatic capitals have so frequently done, almost in a night. Nothing would be abandoned in Calcutta, for the Government of Bengal wants all buildings, and nothing, if an original architect can be discovered and trusted with power, need be wasted in the new city. If Mr. Bright will only compel the India House to frame an honest return of the cost of Simla, financiers will not tremble at the cost of removal, while it is an incidental but not small advantage, that the dread of Calcutta will no longer indispose many statesmen to accept the Indian Viceroyalty. The capital once founded, let the great officials be entitled, as in Europe, to two months' holiday in the year, and during those two months bear, as they do here, the whole of their own expenses. They will not then move from their places except for reasons of strict health.—*Spectator*.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 10.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·700
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	820
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)...	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·2
General Directions of Wind*, WNW, SE, W. WNW, NE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	167
Fall of Rain	0·14
Total fall during month	0·40
" year	30·61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 11th Aug.	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

KEMP & Co's. EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

COLONEL HUGHES-HALLETT.

IN a sketch of Colonel Hughes-Hallett under the heading of "Celebrities at Home," the *World* says:—"Frank Hughes-Hallett was born just seven-and-forty years ago, in Higham Park, Canterbury, and was originally trained at the Brighton College for the East India Company's service, in which his father held the position of a judge. He, however, resolved to become a soldier; was successful in the competitive examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, from which he emerged in 1859 with a commission in the Royal Artillery. He passed some time at Gibraltar, and then effected an exchange to a field-battery serving in Ireland, where his brother subalterns were, John Ramsey Slade, the hero of Maiwand, and Ruscombe Poole, who was killed at Lang's Nek. In 1864, he was transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery, and saw service with them at home and in India, till he was invalided from Scinde in 1870. While at Maidstone he met with a terrible accident, from which he only recovered after a lingering illness. On his sick-bed he found leisure for literary work of all kinds, and his MSS. still occupy one of the oaken cabinets in the library. In 1871, he married Lady Selwyn, widow of Lord Justice Selwyn, and went to live at Selwyn Court, Richmond, taking from the first a deep interest in all the local concerns of that ancient town. Three years later, he contested Sandwich as a Tory against Mr. Henry Brassey and the present Lord Brabourne, who have both since quitted the Liberal camp. On the death of his wife Colonel Hughes-Hallett removed to London; and in 1882 he again married, his second wife being Miss Von Schaumburg, daughter of Colonel Von Schaumburg of Philadelphia, whose father was one of the heroes of the wars of the Revolution. In November last, Colonel Hughes-Hallett (with the courage of a man of Kent) went down to lead a forlorn hope in an assault against the Radical stronghold of Rochester. His untiring exertions and persuasive oratory triumphed over all obstacles; the traditions of thirty-five years were abandoned, and the ancient cathedral town returned once more to the Conservative fold.

Few men have been more active travellers than Frank Hughes-Hallett. He once penetrated to the city of Morocco in the disguise of a Moorish Jew, unfurnished with the usual firman of the Sultan, but the sight of a row of Christian ears nailed to the wall of the market-place persuaded him of the expediency of a precipitate retreat. He journeyed all over Syria and the Holy Land in the company of a dragoman; and while exploring the less known parts of Spain, he fell in with the Court of Queen Isabella, who was then making a Royal progress through Andalusia, and on more than one occasion was attached to the staff of the Captain-General. Once in the Persian Gulf, and a second time in the Mediterranean, he narrowly escaped being wrecked; and he can tell tho most amusing and instructive stories of his adventures and experiences. He is an excellent amateur actor, has essayed nearly every histrionic *rôle*, and excels especially in character parts. His make-up is eminently artistic; and some time ago he personally participated in the pageantry of the Lord Mayor's Show, seated on Ajax, one of Mr. Sanger's largest elephants, and effectively disguised as a venerable Indian rajah. The Colonel has always a kindly recollection of poor Ajax, who stole from him a box of meat lozenges, and so perhaps hastened his untimely death, which occurred shortly after his appearance in the great civic carnival.

FEVER GERMS IN WATER.

THE joint report for the month of June just issued by Mr. Crookes, F.R.S., and Professors Odling and Tidy, and made to Sir Francis Bolton, official water examiner for the metropolis, upon the composition and quality of daily samples of the water supplied to London by the seven water companies taking their supplies from the Thames and Lea, contains some interesting information resulting from experiments made by the reporters upon the bacteriology of stored and running water. They say "in the investigation of so extensive and still novel a subject, we have found it necessary to limit ourselves to an attempt at the solution of one or two special points only; and the inquiry, even thus limited, has involved us in a more than anticipated amount of experimental work. Our inquiry is, indeed, even yet, far from complete; but certain results have been obtained which seem sufficiently definite to warrant our publication and discussion of them in this and succeeding monthly reports. Leaving to others the mere determination of the relative numbers of innocuous and presumably beneficent forms of microbe life present in different examples of water-supply, we have attempted to find out something in respect to the conditions necessary for the continued existence, development, and propagation in water, otherwise wholesome, of extraneous morbific forms purposely introduced therein, with a view to learn how far such introduced forms thrive and increase, or dwindle and die out in their environment of wholesome water, and how large or otherwise is the extent of pollution to which water must be subjected in order to allow of the introduced morbific microbes sustaining their existence therein for more than a few hours. Taking advantage of the experience common to all workers in bacteriology, as to the advisability of simplifying the experimental conditions as much as possible, and as to the paramount necessity of dealing with some or other isolated form of microbe apart from all other forms, our investigations have been conducted almost exclusively with the particular micro-organism characteristic of splenic fever, and known as *bacillus anthracis*. The mode of experimenting we have usually resorted to is as follows:—Different sorts of wholesome water were infected with a greater or less proportion of proteid liquid laden with this particular bacillus. The so-infected water having been kept at varied known temperatures for a greater or less number of hours, portions of it were added to sterilized culture-fluid or culture-jelly, and observation was made as to whether or not there occurred in the culture medium a consequent growth of bacillus. The general result was as follows:—Water which had been infected within a few hours only was found to possess the property of setting up, a characteristic growth of bacillus in the culture medium to which it was added, whereas the same infected water, after it had been kept for some time longer, was found to have lost altogether this particular property. Or to state the result in another way, the existence of *bacillus anthracis* in water purposely infected with the bacillus, though abundantly evident within a few hours of the infection, was not recognizable after a longer interval. Details of some of the series of experiments made respectively with sterilized distilled water, with sterilized and decarbonated town-supply water, with sterilized but not decarbonated town-supply water, with non-sterilized running stream water, will be given in our future monthly reports."

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUDAN.

COLONEL GROVE, secretary to Mr. Bannerman, has reached Cairo. He is instructed to report on the actual state of the Soudan in relation to Egypt. He will give his opinion as to what foundation there is for the numerous reports that have reached home that the "rebels" or dervishes are preparing to invade Egypt. Further, he will inform the War Office whether it would be safe to leave the garrison of Assouan in charge of Egyptian troops and withdraw from it the British troops. There are other points for his consideration, such as whether the troops might not have been withdrawn from the frontier at the outbreak of the terrible sickness that more than decimated our troops, and he will make a kind of "Who killed Cock Robin" inquiry. Not that the Colonel will leave Cairo to go south. On the contrary, he turns home in a very few days. Meanwhile, the most absurd reticence was kept on the subject of his mission.

An august meeting of the great ones took place at Sir H. Drummond Wolff's the day after the secret enquiry agent arrived. There were present, besides Sir Henry, who acted as president, Sir Evelyn Baring, Sir Frederick Stephenson, Abdel Kader (Minister of War), Nubar Pacha, Hallam Parr (Acting Sirdar), and one or two other smaller fry. The War Office envoy expounded Lord Wolseley's present ideas on the frontier question. These, however, were somewhat vague, depending much on contingencies. The frontier was to be held by British troops at any risk; and if the rebels came on in great force, as he believed they would, they were to be driven beyond Dongola, which was to be occupied, as it should have been before, and the river to be patrolled by armed steamers, a strong line of communications being kept up. It must come to this sooner or later. Lord Wolseley was of opinion that the Egyptian troops would never be relied upon sufficiently to hold the frontier. As long as we are in Egypt British troops must at any rate hold the frontier, whatever it may be. In the event of there being no invasion, he was still for occupying Dongola.

Sir F. Stephenson expressed his well known opinions regarding the frontier, and Abdel Kader was for immediate action, and of course held to old ideas, that Dongola ought to be retaken, and so on. Sir E. Baring inclined to the belief that the British troops ought to be gradually withdrawn from Upper Egypt as a great saving of expense. He did not believe that any formal attack was imminent, though he believed that bands of marauders from 50 to 800 strong might make inroads for the purpose of plunder. These, he said, could be repelled by the Egyptian troops and especially by the gendarmerie. No reliable report had reached him that the dervishes intended an organized attack on the rising of the Nile. The acting Sirdar believed that the Egyptian army under him would be able to resist any invasion, provided its numbers were increased. The discussion of these different points was very animated, and everybody had a good deal to say, and that was all. It has not transpired that any definite conclusion was reached. The advisability of opening up trade with the Soudan was also vehemently discussed, diametrically different opinions being expressed on the subject. Colonel Grove sends all this home at once for the edification of the War Office.

BATOUM AND BAKU.

THE following important details respecting Batoum and Baku, reach the *Daily News* from exceptionally well-informed quarters, and were obtained very recently on the spot:—

The port of Batoum is becoming a flourishing commercial town, but is more appreciated by the Russian Government as an important military position, being the western terminus of the Transcaucasian Railway. As the harbour has a great depth of water, varying from 10 to 50 fathoms, it is available for men of war. In many places there is great depth close to the shore, so that large ships can land troops or stores at the jetties without even using boats. At the point where the lighthouse stands the anchorage can be well defended, and the harbour is very safe, being sheltered by mountains. No wind can be felt in any harbour south of Batoum until we reach Trebizonde, or north until we reach Poti. Here there is a dangerous bar, which can only be crossed in flat-bottomed boats. At Batoum there are four defensive works—first, the lighthouse, which has five faces, 40 feet high by 35 feet; there is no ditch, but shrubs in front. At the extreme south-west point is a railway. The work is extremely strongly built. Except at the short face at the south it is closed by a long ramp, over which a railway has been constructed, and under which is a casemated entrance. The ramp is carefully flattened with cut sods. There are four masonry casemates, exclusive of that under the railway ramp. Traverses have been constructed between the gun emplacements and bonnettes. The guns are in barbette. On the east face there are three emplacements. In front of the lighthouse four. In the west face there are four north of there the ramp intersects. Over the casement, sheltered by the angle of the ramp and face, there is one. Opposite the intersection of the ramp, one. West face of south ramp, two. South face, three. Total, eighteen.

There are fourteen semi-circular races, eight 9-inch pivots, one gun carriage in position. There are many large working parties engaged from morning till night. The whole position is being mined, so that it can be destroyed at a moment's notice. Guns are being got into position. There is a parapet 120 yards in length unflanked. Here are straight-mounting guns in position to the number of eight. Besides these there are two Krupps at each extremity. There are also four small howitzers. The embrasures are blinded. Four other guns in barbette, muzzles 10 deg. above exterior terreplein. There are four traverses; in these are magazines, therefore the place could not be enfiladed by ships. It has recently been connected by a railway along the shore to the fort, surrounded by a deep unwadable water ditch in breadth 14 yards, over which a bridge is thrown.

Batoum is entirely commanded by the heights above. A railway connects the forts and the ordnance and artillery depôt, and being circuitous it is three miles in length, but as the crow flies the distance from the sea is only a mile. The depôt is 200 yards by 100 yards, and surrounded by a wall 12 feet high loopholed. Inside are an enormous quantity of shells and Pallisers of large calibre. Here guns are being cleaned up. There is a large amount of shipping in the harbour, at least a hundred vessels of all sizes. The east port is allotted to the petroleum trade. The military port is Poti. The Transcaucasus Railway is a single line. A large proportion of the soldiers employed in making it died of fever. There is a branch line to Poti from Sentred, and to Kylauco, and to Akoolt from Rion, following the valley of the Rion Koula river. The gradient to Suran is 1-22, but a tunnel is in process of construction. The trains run at the speed of 24 miles from Tiflis to Batoum. It is twelve hours from the former to Baku, 827 versts.

At Baku there are jetties and piers and large barracks. It is under the command of the military governor of the Caucasus—Prince Dondukoff Korsakoff. There are no fortifications. There are fourteen men-of-war; three of these are iron, but an immense number of steamers full of troops could come from the Volga. It is the intention of the Government to fortify Kars considerably. There is a railway to Rostov. Troops could be sent from Moscow to Tiflis in a week. There are barracks here capable of holding 8,000 men; in fact, everything is in a state of activity and readiness. There are large bakeries, foundries, schools, and storehouses. The present terminus of the Trans-Caspian Railway is at Uzan Ada, where there are jetties available for debarkation. The town of Michaeloffsk is supplied daily with water from Kizil Arvat. One day this fell short, and a telegram came—"There are here 500 troops without water," so the water of all the ships was impressed, and condensing-engines set to work. The place is to be supplied with these. The petroleum oil on the east coast is not good—in fact, scarcely worth sending out of the country. At Baku there are four petroleum fields. In 1884 116 wells supplied 270,000,000 gallons.

THE SIMLA QUESTION.

THE Lahore paper says:—We understand that before leaving Simla the Finance Commission arrived at one very definite conclusion; which is to the effect that any idea of the Government of India abandoning that station as its summer headquarters, must, at any rate on financial grounds, be finally set aside. For the Imperial Government to now abandon Simla, would more than swallow up all the rest of the possible savings which the Commission has so far been able to suggest from other sources. To house the officer anywhere else, would alone involve an outlay of half a million sterling; and after a thorough and searching investigation into the *pros* and *cons* on both sides of the question, there would seem to have been a concensus of opinion as to the utter impracticability of any move that could be considered advantageous from a financial point of view. But the Commission is understood to go a good deal further than this; and to recommend that Simla shall, once for all, be recognised as the official capital of India. It is urged that much of the work of Government can be done more cheaply there, than in any station of the Plains; that the clerical labour required for the various departments can ultimately be obtained at a cheaper rate, by entertaining a settled establishment in a good climate; and that the great expense of annually moving the offices up and down, in order to gratify what is after all mere sentiment, is a waste of public money that should finally be put a stop to. In the case of most of the departments of State, the Commission, therefore, recommend that Simla be henceforth recognised as the permanent head-quarters, and that only small camp offices shall in future accompany such heads of departments as may be needed in connection with the annual cold weather tour of the Viceroy and his Council. It is calculated that fully four or five lakhs can in this way be saved; the entire tour expenses being brought down to an annual Rs. 5,1,000 or 75,000. There will, moreover, be no need to pay to office establishments, permanently, located in one place, the heavy allowances necessary for house rent, separate family maintenance, or compensation to men who have in many cases to keep up houses both in Simla and Calcutta. Due consideration will, of course, be given to the case of all existing incumbents; but in the future, the allowances paid to employés residing in Simla are likely to be materially reduced. The Bengalees have no longer a monopoly of the clerical labour needed for such appointments. The Upper Provinces possess efficient schools and Universities, and already turn out a class of men fully equal to the duties required. In fact, the claims of the educated classes in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, to a larger share of this class of Government appointments, can hardly be overlooked. Many of them are equally capable and physically superior to the Bengalee, and have no objection to serve in a bracing climate. There is an ample field for the Bengalee in the many appointments open to them near their own houses; but unless they can bring themselves to recognize the slopes of the Himalyas as, for practical purposes, their permanent home, they are likely to find themselves in a few years ousted from the Secretariats of the Government of India, by men to whom a cold climate is more congenial. Simla, once recognised as the official capital of the country and if the recommendation of the Financial Commission be accepted, it must necessarily be so before long—it remains only to complete the railway communication with the Plains with as little delay as possible, and so keep down to the minimum the expense of such travelling as may be unavoidable. With a large official population permanently located there, a railway will become almost as necessary as telegraphic or postal communication; and it is only requisite to carry this out, to remove all possible objections that can be raised in regard to its position, and to put a final stop to the annual agitation of the silly season in Calcutta.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT WOOLWICH.

A VERY distressing accident happened at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Saturday afternoon, July 17. Most of the workshops were closed for the customary half-holiday, but in one of the forges of the Royal Gun Factory a party of men were specially employed in casting a large ingot of steel for the construction of a 68-ton gun. The mould was a cylinder standing on end in a pit of about 10ft. square, and the iron floor of the pit formed the bottom of the mould. Into this was poured about eight tons of molten steel from a patent gas furnace, and the casting would have been perfect if the usual period of two hours had been allowed for it to get cool. But it appears, unfortunately, that the workmen were in a hurry to complete their day's work, and in about one hour after the metal had been run a man named Daniel Moriarty descended into the pit to block up the mould-casing preparatory to its being removed. The steel had, however, barely set on the outside, and as soon as the cylinder was raised from the floor the liquid fired poured out in a fearful deluge. Moriarty attempted to reach the ladder by which he had descended, but was instantly caught and overwhelmed by the molten flood before his companions could move to his help. Mr. Edmonds, the manager, was immediately called, but no part or trace of the man could be seen in the well, and the metal was visibly cooling on the surface, threatening to encase the remains of the deceased in a solid block of steel. Inspector Cavell, of the Royal Arsenal police, urged that at least a portion of the body should be recovered, if only for the sake of an inquest, and Mr. Edmonds and his men went zealously to work with iron roads and hooks and ladles, and, notwithstanding the painful heat, succeeded in extracting from the metal simply a shapeless mass of cinder, which Dr. Wilson, who was in attendance, pronounced to be a portion of a human body. The head and limbs could not be found, but after the steel block had cooled and solidified some ghastly fragments were seen projecting from the unyielding surface. The recovered portion of the body was taken to the mortuary of the Royal Arsenal Medical Establisment, but Dr. Wilson mercifully forbade that the deceased's wife and other relatives should be permitted to see it. Moriarty was 32 years of age, and is widow is left with five children.

UNSETTLED CONDITION OF SERVIA.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says that private intelligence from Belgrade states that the condition of the country is unsettled, and that a serious political crisis is threatened:—

The influence of the Queen, who is idolized by the people generally, has hitherto maintained a certain peaceful balance between the two parties whose tendencies are respectively pro-Russian and pro-Austrian; for as to King Milan, never very popular, he may be said to have been tolerated principally through the Queen's hold on the affections of the Servians. The recent instances of oppression, injustice, and favouritism during the elections have, however, brought the dissatisfaction to a climax. The opposition to the Garashanin Administration is only an outward sign of the popular ferment against unconstitutional abuses, which, unless promptly remedied, may, it is apprehended, cause unpleasant disturbances. The Minister is already seeking to retire from his irksome position on the plea of failing health. The Karageorgevitch dynasty is not more popular than the Obrenovitch family, both being equally detested; but, if only for a temporary relief by a change of rulers, there might arise a disposition to try the experiment; and there is, moreover, a third candidate ready to profit by dissension, with a strong backing from a Slav Power antagonistic to the present order of things. Bulgaria is evidently uneasy at the condition of things on her Servian border, as is shown by the precautionary measures for which a large credit has been provided. In Macedonia the state of affairs is not more hopeful, and numerous bands of brigands infest the country. Besides this, political emissaries stir up disorder and terrorize the population. Meanwhile, the financial resources of Turkey are at a low ebb; and should the necessity arise for serious repressive, defensive, or offensive efforts, it is hard to conceive what difficulties might not ensue. On the Asiatic border signs are discernible of foreign influence, stirring up disorder, while the military preparations over the frontier are scarcely to be justified, unless on the expectation that they will be required in the near future. A vague uneasiness as to coming events pervades all classes here, without any very clear perception whence the danger will come.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Purulia, 990 tons' Captain M. M. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (July 19), with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Oriental, 938 tons, Captain G. Johnstone, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, *via* Aden, with a general cargo, and General John Bate and 9 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamship Maharaja, 1,046 tons, Captain W. R. Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (July 18), with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

11TH AUGUST.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Pharos	..	.....	A	.....
" Victoria	2205	W. Russell.....	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
" Hydaspes ..	1890	G. Scrivener....	..	.....
" Zambesi	1540	S. F. Cole	D	P. & O. Co.
" Clan Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darby	F	Finlay, Muir & Co
" Renfrew.....	1368	G. F. Legget.. ..	E	.....
" Regius	..	.....	...	.....
" C. Mackay..	1432	J. Lowe	..	Finlay, Muir & Co
" D. Balduino.	3014	G. Dodero	..	Florio Rubatino & Co.
" Friary	1505	F. R. Evans	..	.....
" City of Carthage	2651	W. M. Greme ..	M	Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
" Rialto	1799	F. Kerr	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Accomac ..	...	.....	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Mameluke..	...	.....	O	.....
" Lady Armstrong	..	.....	..	.....

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
11	Purulia (s).....	Allen.....	Calcutta, July 19.
	Maharaja (s).....	Wright.....	Calcutta, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
11	Jane	Evans	Moulmein.
	Restitution (s).....	Abbot	Dunkirk.

The following vessel obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Oriental, Johnstone, for Zanzibar.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamers Maharaja and Agra, for Coasts and Calcutta.
Barque Fritz Vander Lauken, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
6 The Douglas.....Milville .....D. Island, July 20.
I. G. S. Canning.....Edwards....Rangoon, Aug. 3.
Royal Alexander...Jones .....Liverpool, April 20.
7 Mahratta (s) .....Croft.....Rangoon, July 31.
Nerbudda (s).....Sharn.....Singapore, July 22.

DEPARTURES.

August 6.—Steamers Vega, Medina, Secundra and Paramatta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—10 cases tissue paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Carthage s—10 hogsheads ale, C. H. B. Forbes & Co; 50 cases whisky, E. Masotti & Co; 1 hogshead whisky, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewala.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes s—4 cases paper, A. Abdool Rahim & Co.
Altamore s—13 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Malwa s—10 cases champagne, Phipson & Co.
Brindisi s—16 packages glassware, M. Nizamoodin; 5 cases French polish, M. A. H. Tyabji; 10 drums printing ink, the *Bombay Gazette*; 7 casks ink, S. Budroodin.
Berenice s—6 cases medicine, Nuthoo Mooljee & Co.
Lombardy s—23 boxes bar silver (Rs. 72,000), The National Bank; 68 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,43,800), the Chartered Bank of I. A. & China; 33 boxes bar silver (Rs. 100,800), the Chartered Mer. Bank of I. L. and China.
Dago s—13 cases paper, M. Surufully; 245 kegs paint, E. Essoobjee.
Atrato s—5 cases varnish, A. Abdoolrehman.

FROM HULL.

Rialto s—25 hogsheads beer, Lyon & Co.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Clan Mackay s—50 cases whisky, Punnett & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pharos s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.; 5,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
City of Carthage s—7 bales, cotton Ralli Bros.; 30, bales cotton, Sir Chas. Forbes and Co.; 141 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 2,001 cwts, myrabolams, Lalljee Poonsee and Co.; 110 bales hemp, Jairam Dayal; 50 bales cotton, Samaldas Rochaldas; 101 bales cotton, Purmanund Jewraz.
Victoria s—27 bales wool, C. Pragji; 142 bales wool, V. Jewraj; 20 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 142 cwts fibres, Furdoonji L. Batlibhai,; 69 cwts yarn, Furdoonjee Batlibhai; 7 cwts horns, Furdoonji Batlibhai; 35 cwts. bales, C. Cullianjee; 47 bales hemp, L. Jairam; 150 bales wool K. Khoosal; 230 bales cotton, Harney and Co.; 17 cwts bales wool, T. Chimandas; 25 cases condiments, M. Poonjajee and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—624 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 14 bales skins, J. Purdhan; 30 bales skins, E. Gangji and Co; 249 bales cotton, Harney and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 11 cwts ivory, Furdoonji L. Batlibhai; 1134 cwts nux vomica, Gopaljee Jeewan; 16 bales hides, Ewart Latham and Co; 140 cwts ratans, H. S. Habib; 11 bales hides and skins, H. Jamal.

FOR HAVRE.

Accomac s—6,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Sinclair s—150 cwts gingelly seed, 4,000 cwts, wheat and 2,250 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Bros.
Sunbeam s—22 bales silk wate, G. Fazul; 10,000 cwts wheat, D. B. Khan and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Mameluke s—3,956 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D. Balduino s—3,000 empty bottles, F. Bozzoni; 100 tons old iron, R. Tyabjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elektra s—330 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co; 444 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Elektra s—110 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Regal s— 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co; 10,000 cwts wheat and 4,000 cwts linseed Lyon & Co.
Regins s—1,999 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon & Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—250 bales twist, N. B. Mody & Co; 25 bales twist, Tata & Co; 400 bales twist, E. D Sassoon & Co; 50 bales twist, B. Oogerchund; 84 cwts broken glass, R. Daturama, 125 cwts onion, Langenah & Co; 25 bales twist, R. E. Dadachanji; 13 cases opium, P & O Co; 255 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co; 94 cwts ooplata, 1 cwt ivory and 93 cwts genda horns, Yue Lunching; 85 bales twist, E. S. Abraham, 10 cases condiments, M. Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s—21 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 25 bales twist, Isac Ezra and Co.; 25 bales twist, S. Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Zambesi s— 50 bales twist, B. Oogerhund, 100; bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Mackay s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Friary s—249 cwts poppyseed, F. Hurst; 8,036 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D. Balduino s—1,616 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi s—20 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—80 bales cotton, R. Luchmidas.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

309-85—Tobin and R—Memon Currim Tar Mahomed vs Khoja Rahimtulla Noormahomed and others—Payne, G and S, and Nanu and H.—Part heard.
330-84—M H Khan—Mirza Mahomed Cassum vs The Administrator General of Bombay—Little, S, F, and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)
For Judgment.

44-86—In person—(a pauper) Memon Ahmed Suleman vs Issac Allana and others—In person.
236-86—In person—Chubildas Lulloobhoy vs C A Turner—Tyabjee and D.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.
290-86—Jefferson B and D—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Hubibhoy Cassumbhoy Nathabhai—In person.—Part heard.
Long Causes.
156-86—Wadia and G—(for pauper) Furdoonjee Hormusjee Shroff vs Sorabjee Framjee Bomanjee Shroff—Mirza, H K.—Part heard.
157-86—Tyabjee and D—Ballajee Shewram vs Jalla Vijanand—Macfarlane and E.
163-86—Hore, C and B—Hajee Ebrahim Fackir Mahomed vs E C K Ollivant—Crawford and B.
166-86—Macfarlane and E—Yeukoo Balloo vs The Gordon Mills—Craigie, L and O.
101-86—Bomonjee and H—Hoosein Moola bin Ally Saheb, &c, vs Ashabai—Thakurdas, D and C.
171-86—Hore, C and B—Jumnabai and another vs Thakur Premjee Kara and others—Crawford and B.
178-86—Payne, G and S—Chelluram Narayen and another vs Essajee Mangaljee—Nanu and H.
189-86—Jefferson, B and D—Hirjee Hunsraj vs Nanabhoy Framjee and another—M H Khan.
190-86—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Bhundalibh

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

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OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore of the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

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OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef, Teas Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weaknes and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantty and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE
275 PEARLS.
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These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weigh. of meat.

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The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
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The Paris Medica Tribune h atel published the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

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PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

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These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are sof and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT VERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

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It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

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GASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hour whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after effects of Copaiba and Cubebs

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FOR AUGUST, 1886.

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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

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The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotenee of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes culler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin flear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

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ALWAYS IN STOCK.
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS & BOOT-MAKERS,
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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

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		Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11		45	0
Do.	half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do.	crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12		60	0
Do.	hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do.	half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do.	half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do.	hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do.	crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, lever, enamelled		200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer		350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety	from Rs. 200 to	380	0
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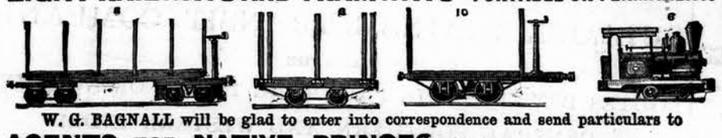

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Observe that the SPECIAL EXPORT LABEL bears the Signature—
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A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

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